

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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ZHIVKOV EXPRESSES GRATITUDE FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU301822 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has sent the following letter to BTA: In connection with my election as secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, I received many letters, telegrams and friendly greetings from party organs and organizations, leaderships and organizations of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the Fatherland Front, the trade unions, the Komsomol, the Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, from creative unions and other public organizations, as well as from worker collectives of enterprises and of agro-industrial complexes, institutes and educational establishments, from Bulgarian People's Army subunits, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the construction forces, from communists, non-party men, veterans of the party, active fighters against fascism and capitalism, from youths and from my comrades-associates in arms and in work, from various figures of the communists and workers parties, progressive and national-liberation and anti-imperialistic movements and by people living abroad.

Through BTA, allow me to express my deepest gratitude to all for the attention accorded to me, for the greetings and cordial good wishes conveyed to me.

I wish to emphasize that I accept these greetings primarily as an expression of respect and high confidence for the BCP--the tested and militant vanguard of the workers class and of all Bulgarians, their guiding and inspiring power in building a developed socialist society--and as a sign of wholehearted support and full approval of the party's April general line, as an expression of respect and high confidence for our party--a party of ardent patriots and internationalists, a party that is a loyal ally to the Leninist CPSU and to the other fraternal parties, a party working for understanding and friendship among the peoples, for strengthening and safeguarding the world peace.

I take this opportunity to assure everyone who has congratulated me and along with this to assure the communists and the working people in Bulgaria that I will continue to spare no efforts, knowledge or experience for the sacred BCP cause of fulfilling the tasks and goals set by the 12th BCP Congress and for the further prosperity and complete triumph of socialism and communism in our dear fatherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

TURKISH TRADE MINISTER ENDS TALKS, DEPARTS

AU301520 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 30 Apr (BTA)--Today Mr Kemal Canturk, the Turkish minister of trade and chairman of the Turkish part of the Bulgaro-Turkish economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation committee, visited several industrial plants. The guest is to tour the "Maritsa-East" mining and power-generation combine in southeast Thrace, where 66 percent of Bulgarian coal is mined and some 22 percent of the electric power is generated--the prime cost of which is this country's lowest. The entire quantity of compressed slack in Bulgaria are also made here. He is to visit also the united plants for memory units in the city of Stara Zagora and the "Trakia" cigarette factory in the city of Khaskovo turning out 60 tons of cigarettes daily for export.

During the three-day visit to Bulgaria, the Turkish minister of trade was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council. He had meetings with Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Mr Stamen Stamenov, minister of metallurgy and mineral resources. Talks were held also with the minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, the minister of transport, Mr Vasil Tsanov--chairman of the Bulgarian part of the bilateral committee, and with the minister of mechanical engineering, Mr Toncho Chakurov. Problems related to the activation of Bulgaro-Turkish economic cooperation in a number of industries figured on the agendas of the meetings. The statement was made that the possibilities for such a development are at hand and that bilateral economic contacts are in the interests of the two peoples, in the interests of understanding in the region.

This evening Mr Kemal Canturk will leave the country.

GREECE'S PAPANDREOU INTERVIEWED ON MUTUAL CONTACTS

AU301523 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 30 Apr (BTA)--Mr Andreas Papandreou, chairman of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), thinks that for the last five years since his previous visit to this country, the Governments of Bulgaria and Greece have made a number of positive steps towards developing their goodneighborly relations. He points out speaking to an OTECHESTVEN FRONT representative that the meetings of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis have contributed to the friendly relations of the two peoples.

Mr Andreas Papandreou, who was a guest of the National Council of the Fatherland Front also emphasizes the contribution of the contacts between the two organizations to Bulgaro-Greek cooperation. Dwelling on the relations of PASOK and the Fatherland Front, he adds: "What links us is the common aspiration, our common movement to peace, against the war. This is why we completely agree with the Fatherland Front proposal to develop still greatly the two countries' relations in the political, economic and other spheres of life."

The PASOK leader reports that the response to Mr Leonid Brezhnev's proposals is positive among the Greek people and in particular among the PASOK followers. He emphasizes: "We are all convinced in the sincerity of these proposals. They are not a diplomatic move, because we know that the Soviet Union really wants peace in order to use its resources for economic and social developments".

On the other hand, he continues, unfortunately the needs of capitalism now are such that the USA and the other capitalist countries are getting oriented towards expanding the military industry, they oppose the peace initiatives and fan up the arms race. According to Mr Papandreou, the West European peoples rely on the peaceful dialogue between the East and the West, but their governments are under permanent U.S. pressure and influence and this is why we see them act with caution.

Dwelling on PASOK development and its turning into a significant political force in Greece, Mr Andreas Papandreou points out that the broad popular masses in the country are expecting some changes. The slogan for socialism raised by PASOK is enjoying a still greater backing among the Greek people.

Pointing at the troubles brought to Greece by NATO, he clarifies that the striving of the Greek people for consolidating peace and their desire not to interfere in any military confrontations, are explicable. States Mr Papandreou: "This is why the slogan of our movement for detente and peace has a positive response among the Greek people".

PRESS GIVES 'ANNOUNCEMENT' ON AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT

AU301400 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Apr 81 p 1

["Announcement" on the visit of Secretary General Col Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 26 to 27 April 1981]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Col Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution paid a brief friendly visit to Bulgaria.

Talks were held between Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council and Col Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The two leaders reviewed the state and future prospects of Bulgarian-Libyan cooperation and exchanged opinions on international issues of mutual interest.

Todor Zhivkov and Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi thoroughly reviewed the state of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah and ascertained with satisfaction that these relations are successfully developing in accordance with the documents signed between the two countries in the spirit of friendship, which links the Bulgarian and Libyan peoples as well as in the interest of their common aspirations for progress and prosperity.

It was noted at the same time that the dynamic development of both the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah is constantly revealing new opportunities for expanding mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries in the spirit of the agreements signed during the last summit meeting in Tripoli. Stressing the need for cooperation in this field to develop on a long-term and planned basis, the main trends of its further intensification were mapped out. The joint Bulgarian-Libyan economic and scientific-technical cooperation committee is entrusted with adopting concrete decisions at its forthcoming session in order to implement this goal.

The two leaders declared themselves in favor of further expanding the cultural exchange, which will contribute to the mutual acquaintance between the two friendly peoples.

The two sides expressed their deep concern about the exacerbation of the international situation that has occurred as a result of the actions of the imperialist and reactionary forces, which are provoking conflicts and are trying to sabotage the process of detente, intensifying the arms race and creating danger threatening the security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states. The two leaders denounced the attempts of the imperialist states, and of the United States in particular, to declare vast areas in Asia and Africa "spheres of their vital interests," to create a network of military bases in these areas and to concentrate troops armed with deadly weapons in those areas, as well as to attach the label of "international terrorism" to the national liberation movement, while transforming the policy of terror and violence against the peoples struggling for freedom into an instrument of their own policy.

During the review of the situation in the Middle East Todor Zhivkov and Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi drew attention to the dangerous development of events in that area and stressed that the actions of the United States in asserting its own military presence and its striving to create military-political alliances in that region, placed under its own auspices, are creating serious new difficulties as regards the establishment of a just and lasting peace in that part of the world.

The two sides denounced Israel's aggressive actions against its Arab neighbor countries and the attempts of this country to consolidate its power in the Arab territories occupied in 1967 by means of the Camp David agreement. The two leaders once more confirmed their support for the Arab people of Palestine, for its right to self-determination, including its right to create its own, independent state. The two sides expressed their solidarity with the PLO--the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, expressed his gratitude to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the great hospitality accorded to him.

RESULTS OF 10TH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM NOTED

AU301035 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] The 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum ended in Warsaw today. The plenum listened to and discussed the report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo on the tasks of the party before the ninth congress. The report was read by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. He also delivered a closing statement at the plenum.

BTA correspondent Kiril Iliev reports from the Polish capital:

[Begin recording] After detailed and thorough discussions four decisions have been adopted. The first refers to convening the ninth extraordinary congress of the party, to the norms of representation and to the regulations for electing delegations to the congress. A decision was adopted on the pre-congress discussion about the materials that will be submitted to the delegates at the ninth congress for approval. This is a vast program on the development of socialist democracy, on strengthening the party's leading role in socialist construction and on the stabilization of the socioeconomic situation of this country. A decision was adopted on the election of party control committees by the accountability-election meetings and conferences rather than by the party committee plenums as was done before. There are 75 days until the congress. Within this period the party will have to rally its ranks, isolate the enemies of socialism, unmask various factional and liquidationist groups, and present itself at the congress as a united and militant Marxist-Leninist part of the Polish workers class. [end recording]

The plenum accepted Jozef Pinkowski's request to be relieved from his duties as Politburo member, Emil Wojtaszek's request to be relieved from his duties as candidate member of the Politburo and PZPR Central Committee secretary, and Jerzy Wojtecki's request to be relieved from the position of secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, as well as Zbigniew Zielinski's request to be relieved from his duties as member of the Central Committee Secretariat.

The plenum elected Gerard Gabrys and Zygmunt Wronski as members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. Jozef Masny was elected candidate member of the Politburo and Kazimierz Cypryniak was elected member and secretary of the Central Committee.

BTA REPORTS ON NATIONAL SHIPBUILDING DEVELOPMENT

AU291043 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 29 Apr (BTA)--In the 1981-1985 five-year period about two thirds of the output of the Bulgarian shipbuilding is to be updated. Ships with a total tonnage of 300,000 will be added to the Bulgarian merchant marine and 40 ships with more than 1 million tons dead weight will be exported to different countries.

The construction of the first container carrier transporting 450 containers aboard is to start. Its propelling engine, and engine, boiler- and electricity generator-rooms will be automatically controlled. Electronic systems will control the keeling over at load-unload operations.

A modified version of a 38,000 ton bulk cargo ship, of a 15,000 ton vessel and of a 5,000 ton tanker of the "Kaspil" type, as well as of small tonnage vessels are to be built.

The shipbuilding institute is engaged in designing 6,000- and 25,000-ton tankers. By the end of the five-year period 20,000-ton push trains for the [word indistinct] of the Black Sea will also be designed thus introducing new progressive bulk cargo technologies into the Bulgarian merchant marine.

Forthcoming is the development of a cathode anti-corrosion protective system for the sea-going ships and the use of tar and epoxy dyes of Bulgarian make. There will be introduced programme memory technology for deep wood impregnation and for burnishing and painting of hulls.

A work is going on developing programme systems automating engineers' labour. A programme system of the "Foran" type has been bought from Spain and a system of the "Haikas-I" type for automated design of pipelines--from Japan. Purifying stations for ship waste water and new types of hatches and cranes will be built through cooperation with foreign firms.

More than the half of the electrotechnical shipbuilding equipments are of Bulgarian make and 25 percent of the imported machinery has already been replaced by Bulgarian.

SOLIDARITY MAY DAY ATTITUDE, WALESA VIEWS SCORED

Ignores People's Interests

LD301138 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Working people all over the world are preparing to celebrate their red letter day, 1 May, which has become an expression of the solidarity of all progressive and peace-loving forces of the world with the struggle of the oppressed nations and against injustice and oppression. In conditions of an ever-worsening international situation, caused especially by the feverish armament of the United States, this year's May Day celebrations provide an opportunity to express the desire for peace and detente and to protest against feverish armament. As has been stated in numerous proclamations of progressive organizations in Western and developing countries, these celebrations are also being held to express support for the disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union, especially those calling for a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. All this bears out the fact that the May Day parades always express the interests of the people.

However, the attitude of the leadership of the so-called Independent Polish Trade Union Solidarity towards May Day celebrations ignores the very interests of the people. Despite its claim to belong to the Polish working class, on whose behalf it makes a number of demands, Solidarity has decided to ignore 1 May, this international red letter day of workers. The leadership of this organization has not recommended participation in this traditional demonstration of the working people, and in doing so has expressed its negative stance on international celebrations of the working people in general. Is it possible that the Polish workers who belong to this trade union organization will not see in this step by the Solidarity leadership something more significant which truly reflects the latter's thinking? This step by Solidarity makes it clear that what is involved is not only a split in the working class in the Polish People's Republic, but an overt attempt to separate a part of the Polish working class from the international workers movement in general.

'Cowboy-Like Talk'

AU301150 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 29 Apr 81 p 2

[Jiri Jakoubek article: "'Solidarity' Threatens, But..."]

[Text] It was enough to listen to Vienna Radio a few days ago and then read some of the reaction in the Austrian press. Lech Walesa, the leader of the Polish trade union "Solidarity," hypocritically said on the radio, among other things, that there are "rowdies" in "his" organization who like to pull out weapons and even want to shoot. "However, it is also possible to pull out a weapon and then put it back again. A particular objective can be achieved by various means, but one should be able to use them all."

His cowboy-like talk about colts of his "rowdies" hanging low--as this interview with Radio Vienna was described by some Austrian newspapers--is now being heard also in Poland and is gaining momentum. It is enough to cite the case of E. Baluka, former chairman of the strike committee at the Szczeczyn shipyards, who returned to Poland illegally a few days ago after an equally illegal 8-year stay in the West. This is a man who spoke on Radio Free Europe in Munich, a man who recruited Polish sailors in Great Britain to act against their own country and who established cooperation with J. Kuron, leading representative of the so-called Social Self-Defense Committee (KOR).

According to the existing law, Baluka could be subject to legal proceedings for his activities, which does not suit Lech Walesa, and thus--in keeping with the recipe expressed on Vienna Radio--he threatened that "the Baluka case could turn into another conflict," that is, all means would be employed to save that "rowdy"--an enemy of the Polish socialist system.

Yes, "Solidarity" misses no opportunity to oppose the government, to criticize it, to prove that it is incompetent. In the heat of criticism, certain shortcomings in housing construction--intentionally exaggerated by "Solidarity"--are being taken advantage of. The same applies to the situation in agriculture, health care and other economic and social spheres, but apart from the actual strikes and threatened strikes and various threats, this "apolitical" trade union has done nothing to improve the situation. And it does not intend to acknowledge the 10 points of the program the government has submitted as the foundation for the way out of the current Polish crisis.

These realities are in glaring contrast with the current lively activity within the PZPR. During the preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary Party Congress, the primary organizations are discussing shortcomings in the party activity, party unity, methods leading to the restoration of general faith in the party, the development of intraparty democracy and improving the style of work of party bodies. Today's plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee will discuss these issues. PZPR representatives acquainted the CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Suslov, CPSU Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, which paid a visit to Poland a few days ago, with this activity. It is understandable that this visit evoked great interest abroad, because in the communique published at the close of the talks the two fraternal parties unequivocally declared that they are against any interference in the internal affairs of Poland on the part of imperialist circles, providing support to enemies of socialism within the country, and, as is known, precisely Baluka, Kuron, Moczulski and others belong to them. And the two sides stressed that they condemn attempts to exploit the crisis in Poland for subversive activity against the socialist community, against its unity and cohesion....

And that this unity exists, that is what those in "Solidarity" have forgotten....

RUDE PRAVO INTERVIEWS PZPR, SOLIDARITY MEMBERS

AU301223 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Apr 81 p 7

[Article by special correspondent Eduard Drabik: "Who Is Served by Chaos; Discussion in a Polish Enterprise"]

[Text] Almost every issue of Polish newspapers presents much alarming data on the state of the economy. Hundreds of strikes, staged under all kinds of pretexts, have caused enormous damage. And the threat of a new, general strike is still in the air because--as "Solidarity" threatens--it only has been suspended. Besides, the threats to use strikes have never stopped and continue at various places. The results of such a policy are best demonstrated by the endless lines of front of foodstores and by the chaos in production.

That was also confirmed by our discussion in the Ho Chi Minh railroad pool repair works in Pruszkow near Warsaw, which lasted more than 3 hours. The following people took part in it: Eng Miroslaw Zajanczkowski, first secretary of the PZPR enterprise committee; Ryszard Zamaria, the committee's secretary in charge of economy; Zbygniew Browarski, chairman of the branch trade unions; and Jacek Adamski and Wojciech Bystry, members of the "Solidarity" enterprise leadership.

M. Zajanczkowski said: "Our enterprise has a long tradition. Many workers have been working here for decades; about 30 percent of the 2,000 employees are party members. That is the main reason why we have been fulfilling the plan so far."

As it turns out, even here apostates could be found in the difficult period. Some 80 members returned their party membership cards. The party committee's report states: "Many among them only profited from their membership in the party...." However, the process of separating the wheat from the chaff has not yet ended here.

We made use of the presence of "Solidarity" representatives by directing our discussion to issues of trade union work in the enterprise. J. Adamski is even a PZPR member; R. Zamaria, in turn, is also a "Solidarity" member. "Solidarity" is well informed about every step made by the party organization. But does it work also the other way round...?

Why did you join "Solidarity"?--We asked the secretary R. Zamaria.

"In the tool shop, which I supervise, everyone joined 'Solidarity.' I could not remain on the side. I would lose authority...."

How many "Solidarity" members are there in the enterprise?

Zamaria: "About 1,700. We have not yet counted how many of them are party members."

The first secretary of the party committee nodded approvingly. We asked about the fulfillment of production tasks.

Zajanczkowski: "The only big problem so far has concerned the title of honor. Ho Chi Minh's name is allegedly difficult to pronounce! But I must say that everyone here is taking part in fulfilling production tasks. There have been only a few strikes here, even when the surrounding enterprises were standing still."

Zamaria: "We lack everything I can think of necessary to carry out repairs. We have a complete collection of various types of railroad cars. Frequently we do not have any spare parts at all and the same goes for technical documentation. We have to take apart some railroad cars to be able to repair others. That requires a lot of people and is inefficient work."

Zajanczkowski: "Most foremen are party members. We meet with them, consult them and appeal to their commitments."

Browarski: "The economy and the satisfaction of needs are closely interrelated. I think that if we want to take care of people's needs we have to take care of work results. Such is the branch trade unions' approach."

Bystry: "We do not want to merely cooperate with the old trade unions. We are even organizing production consultations."

Browarski: "The production consultations have been only reintroduced! We had been organizing them long before Solidarity took up the issue."

Bystry: "In January, all Saturdays were free. But we will make up for the losses."

Browarski: "But our members were working even on Saturdays that Solidarity declared as work-free. They realize how critical the situation is and turned up for work even during other free Saturdays. That is how we approach the matter."

Those were the words of an experienced worker and party member, the words of someone who is trying to find something the two sides have in common. He was the only one who was not at a loss when we asked why the trade unionists are divided into two camps.

Browarski: "That's correct. The organization could be united. The union of railroad workers has existed for 60 years and it has created good conditions for workers. We have sanatoriums in the most attractive parts of the country. We seek cooperation."

Bystry: "But the majority went over to us! What kind of cooperation are you talking about?"

What about the organization of strikes and the proclamation of political demands? I asked.

Browarski: "We do not have any and do not foresee any."

The members of "Solidarity" were silent....

What about Kuron and his companions? After all, "Solidarity" claims that it must defend them because they defend you....

Adamski: "Yes, this point of the Gdansk agreement is at issue. We will not defend people who are against the state and our system."

Really? After all, even according to Western agencies "Solidarity" took steps in defense of Michnik when he was summoned to the prosecutor's office. And that was surely in keeping with your country's laws....

Adamski: "I am convinced that Solidarity will not defend any organizations causing damage to the state. As far as Michnik is concerned, we do not have any information; just from the press...here we have not met with any people like him."

Let us recall the statement made by J. Kuron in Gdynia on 17 November 1980: "I am a convinced antisocialist, without any doubts."

Zajanczkowski: "I do not have an opinion on the latest events. It is impossible to form one based on the press. The writing is very tendentious and often contradictory."

Zamaria: "Kuron, Michnik...I do not know exactly whether they are guilty because next month something different may be claimed...."

(In an interview for the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL in September 1980 A. Michnik said: "We are in favor of setting up new political parties in the country to consequently put an end to the communist power.")

Deplorably, the enemies of socialism are everywhere finding enough room for their activity. Cunningly taking advantage of the wave of stirred emotions, during which rational thought is often left aside, they are gaining positions.

That is also true of the enterprise we visited. During the recent "warning" strike, even there the machines were idle....

PRAGUE REPORTS KANIA SPEECH AT PZPR PLENUM

LD302048 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The importance of the 10th meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party is the theme of the following commentary:

The first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, Stanislaw Kania, emphasized in his speech yesterday that the key to overcoming the crisis is inside the party, which has the leading role in constructing socialist society. The proper functioning of the party will decide whether Poland will not only overcome the present crisis but also secure the country's further socialist development in the interest of its people's welfare and in the interest of security and stability of peace in Europe.

This is especially important now as we are approaching the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the Polish communists in July which is to discuss the party's new program. It is necessary to realize in this context that while antisocialist forces in Poland operating in close cooperation with hostile centers in the West in the beginning attacked the party as a whole, they have now changed tactics. They are trying to conduct the struggle directly inside the party. They are trying to use the wavering and disoriented party members for pressure actions against those Polish communists who proved and are proving loyalty to the ideas of socialism, who are trying to consistently apply in Polish conditions the principles of socialist democracy, the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

It is at the same time an attempt to deprive the party of the fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles, an attempt to undermine the main pillar of socialism in the country. This was also the aim of the recent meeting in Torun of some party members, a meeting which, as Stanislaw Kania said, damaged the party. It caused justified fears among Poland's allies. Stanislaw Kania therefore spoke especially against such tendencies in the party which are undermining its Leninist structures. These include in the first place a consistent observance of the principle of democratic centralism, which means that a decision of the higher party body is binding for the lower ones, and that the minority must respect the majority decision.

Great attention at the 10th meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party has been paid to the party's relationship to the so-called Independent Trade Union Solidarity. Stanislaw Kania said openly that the enemies of socialism are laying great hopes on the influence inside Solidarity. He recalled that at the time of its foundation this organization declared that it stood on positions of socialism, that it acknowledged the party's leading role in the country, and Poland's ties of alliance. Solidarity is now acting contrary to this pledge. The organization would like to act as the main guarantor of the process of reconstruction in Poland. Its leaders speak openly about the intention of taking over power in the state. As Stanislaw Kania said yesterday, obvious enemies of socialism who do not conceal their contacts with rightwing extremists in the West and with centers of cold war subversion are openly operating from positions of Solidarity.

This statement was criticized today by the British newspaper, the TIMES, which rescheduled the repayment of Poland's debts. By this the TIMES in fact discloses the West's political ambitions with the maneuvering around Poland.

Czechoslovakia, which at the end of the 1960's also experienced a difficult crisis caused primarily by crisis within the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, has enough of its own experiences of the antisocialist activities of internal and external enemies, but Czechoslovakia also has the experience that the key to overcoming such a crisis is a firm, united Marxist-Leninist party. It is encouraging that those who are best aware of this are the Polish communists themselves.

EXILED POLES ARE EXPELLED FOR ANTI-SOVIET TRACTS

NC302030 Paris AFP in English 2013 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 30 Apr (AFP)--A number of exiled Poles have been expelled from Czechoslovakia for having printed thousands of tracts on the Polish crisis, which officials here judged anti-Soviet, well-informed sources said today. Police seized about 6,000 of the Czechoslovak-language tracts in a raid three weeks ago in Ostrava, near the Polish border, the sources said. Officials, who deemed the documents anti-Czechoslovak and anti-Soviet, expelled an unspecified number of Poles working in Ostrava and issued warnings to several Polish-origin Czechoslovaks implicated in the affair.

Slogans supporting the Polish free union movement Solidarity had appeared on walls in the same town and promptly been removed, the same sources reported. In central Prague one slogan said "Long live Walesa for the good of our peoples"--a reference to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa.

Informed sources said the authorities here were tending not to renew visas of Poles working in Czechoslovakia. New rules restricting tourism between the two neighbour countries were introduced in November.

STROUGAL, DZUR, CHNOUPEK AWARDED SOVIET MEDAL

LD300450 Prague CTK in English 1523 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 29 Apr (CETKA)--Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin presented today the medal "For Friendship in Arms" to Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal.

The medal was awarded to him by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw Treaty, in recognition of Lubomir Strougal's contribution to detente and world peace, and to the strengthening of the combat friendship and military cooperation of the Warsaw Treaty armies.

Also Defence Minister General Martin Dzur and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received the medals "For Friendship in Arms".

STROUGAL RECEIVES HUNGARIAN INTERIOR MINISTER

LD301012 Prague CTK in English 1703 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 29 Apr (CETKA)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here Wednesday visiting Hungarian Home Minister Istvan Horvath. They reviewed the present level of all-round cooperation between the two countries, and came out for their further promotion. Also present was Czechoslovak Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina.

LEADERS MEET NIGERIAN MINISTER; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Husak Receives Audu

LD011012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received the minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Ishaya Audu, at Prague Castle today.

In the course of the discussion, Czechoslovak-Nigerian relations were evaluated, and mutual interest was expressed in their further expansion and deepening. It was stressed in this connection that possibilities exist for mutually advantageous cooperation in various areas.

During the exchange of views on international situations, it was stated with satisfaction that the Federal Republic of Nigeria and Czechoslovakia have the same or similar viewpoints on a number of important foreign policy issues. The two countries fully support a constructive dialogue between states with different social systems with respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence and noninterference in internal affairs. The two states consider the struggle for preserving world peace and general disarmament to be the decisive issue at the present time.

More on Strougal Meeting

LD301020 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 29 Apr (CETKA)--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received on Wednesday Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu, here on an official visit.

They discussed Czechoslovak-Nigerian relations and expressed interest in their further extension and deepening. It was stressed that possibilities exist for mutual advantageous cooperation in several spheres.

During an exchange of views on international topics, it was noted with gratification that Czechoslovakia and Nigeria take identical or close stands on a number of important issues. The two countries favour a constructive dialogue between states with different social systems, on the basis of respect for the principles of sovereignty, equality and non-interference in internal affairs. They regard the struggle for the preservation of world peace and for general disarmament as being of decisive importance at the present time.

Implement Cultural Agreement

LD301024 Prague CTK in English 0850 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 30 Apr (CETKA)--Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Ishaya Audu signed here Thursday a plan of implementation of the 1978 cultural agreement between Czechoslovakia and Nigeria specifying their cooperation in culture, education and science in 1981-83. During the signing ceremony both ministers voiced the conviction that realization of the plan will help promote relations between the two countries.

Audu Departs

LD302124 Prague CTK in English 1743 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 30 Apr (CTK)--Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu ended his four-day official visit to Czechoslovakia and left Prague Thursday. He was seen off at the airport by his Czechoslovak counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek and other Foreign Ministry officials. A joint communique was issued at the close of his visit.

Communique Issued

LD301506 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Nigerian Minister for External Affairs Ishaya Audu today ended his 4-day official visit to Czechoslovakia and left Prague. A joint communique was issued at the close of the visit.

The communique notes that during his visit the Nigerian minister for external affairs held talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek on mutual relations and international questions. The two ministers emphasized the necessity of further strengthening cooperation between the two countries, primarily in some economic spheres. They agreed that there are possibilities for the broadening of economic contacts, especially through the increased participation of Czechoslovakia in the agricultural and industrial sectors of the Nigerian economy. Both ministers expressed their full support for disarmament and stressed the growing importance of the UN declaration on international cooperation--which was adopted by the 34th General Assembly on the basis of an initiative of the Czechoslovak delegation--to efforts directed at achieving the aims of disarmament. Both ministers expressed their support for the convening of a world conference on disarmament. The two sides also praised the positive role played by the nonaligned countries in international affairs and exchanged detailed views on the problems in South Africa and Africa as a whole. They denounced the apartheid system and the denial to people of their inalienable right to freedom, independence, human dignity and justice.

ROHLICEK RETURNS FROM CONSULTATIONS IN DPRK

LD301016 Prague CTK in English 1534 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 29 Apr (CETKA)--A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek returned here today from People's Korea where it attended a session of the intergovernmental consultative committee for economy, science and technology, at which questions of bilateral economic cooperation were discussed.

PAPER ATTACKS U.S. ATTITUDE ON SEA LAW CONFERENCE

AU301303 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Apr 81 p 6

[Stefan Lubicky article: "Why Washington Disrupts the Preparation of the Law of the Sea Treaty; It Wants To Rule Oceans"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, DELEGATES FROM 152 COUNTRIES ASSEMBLED IN NEW YORK AT THE 10TH SESSION OF THE UN LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE.

HERE, AT LAST, WAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO CONCLUDE THE PREPARATION OF SECTIONS OF THE DRAFT OF THE LAW OF THE SEA GENERAL CONVENTION. THE ONLY THING THAT STILL HAD TO BE DONE WAS PUTTING THE FINAL TOUCH TO THE FORMULATION AND AGREEING ON THE FINAL TEXT OF THE INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS, ON WHICH WORK HAD BEEN GOING ON FOR MANY YEARS.

As at the preceding sessions, at this one also the United States intervened in the "game," because a just and principled solution of territorial waters issues and the equal use of seabed minerals is not at all to its liking. The head of the U.S. delegation asked that the conference session be postponed for at least 6 months, until the Reagan administration "reexamines" its position on the draft treaty, on which the United States worked for more than 7 years. The majority of the delegations unequivocally rejected Washington's demand and the chairman of the conference announced that the session will continue in September in Geneva.

Many people regard Washington's footdragging as an attempt to gain new concessions for U.S. monopolies that do not want to give up their uncontrolled seabed utilization. Recently, even the U.S. Congress unilaterally passed a law which enables U.S. private companies to begin exploiting seabed resources in international waters without having to wait for approval of a unified agreement.

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT IN THIS CASE THE UNITED STATES IS NOT AT ALL INTERESTED IN "REEXAMINING" THE POSITION ON THE DRAFT TREATY, BUT RATHER IN ITS TOTAL ANNULMENT. WHY? THE DRAFT TREATY RESPECTS TO A MAXIMUM EXTENT THE LEGITIMATE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF ALL AND CREATES FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF GLOBAL MARITIME TRAFFIC, FISHING, SCIENTIFIC MARITIME RESEARCH AND THE EXTRACTION OF MINERALS. Thus it safeguards, above all, the rights and interests of the developing countries which insist that seabed resources must not become a subject of "new colonization" which, in fact, would mean that this extensive part of the globe would be ruled by a few advanced capitalist countries. Like the socialist countries, the developing countries too regard the seabed and its wealth to be the "common heritage and property of mankind."

In accordance with this, the draft of the common treaty envisages setting up an inter-governmental organization of a new type--an international body for the seabed (the result of the Soviet Union's initiative), whose existence would prevent individual countries from willfully owning a part of the seabed.

A SPIRIT OF COMPROMISE, MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND FRUITFUL COOPERATION--THE POSITION OF THE MAJORITY OF STATES ON THE CODIFICATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL SEA LAW IN THE FORM OF A UNIFIED AGREEMENT--IS THE BCNE WHICH GOT STUCK IN WASHINGTON'S THROAT. What Washington is especially interested in is to ensure for itself a monopoly position when it comes to exploiting the most promising sections of the seabed.

And what is the reaction of the majority of countries to the maneuver of the U.S. delegate? They regard his conduct as a display of imperialist policy, concentrating on snatching the oceans and their resources.

The positive moment of the current negotiations was when not one state supported Washington's position. The delegates' stance on U.S. obstructions was tellingly characterized by the Nigerian representative, when he said that the fate of the entire international community "must not depend on the vagaries of one state." That is also evidence that the participants have succeeded in overcoming, through trust, differences of opinions and force with one exception--the United States.

THUS THE INTENTION OF THE AMERICANS--TO BE THE MASTER OF THE OCEANS--IS ONE THING, AND THE PRINCIPLED POSITION OF THE OTHER COUNTRIES ON THIS ISSUE, TO THE BENEFIT OF PEACE, COOPERATION AND LEGAL ORDER IN GLOBAL WATERS, IS ANOTHER. And although it is not generally expected that the convention will definitely be adopted at the next session of the Law of the Sea conference, one thing is certain: The attention and patience with which the socialist and developing countries approach this important task of our time, the effort to satisfy the interests and needs of all states, will certainly move the talks out of the blind alley; despite the fact that the United States is trying to prevent this by all means.

HUSAK ADDRESS ON GOALS AT MAY DAY RALLY IN PRAGUE

LD011012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0655 GMT 1 May 81

[Speech by President Gustav Husak at May Day rally in Prague--live]

[Text] Comrades, dear friends, esteemed foreign guests: Our country, together with working people throughout the world, is today celebrating May Day, the festival of militant international solidarity of the working class, of all the working people, of revolutionary and progressive forces in the world. Allow me on this significant day to convey cordial greetings in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, in the name of the Federal Government and on my own behalf to all the participants in the May Day rally in the capital, Prague. I want to endorse Comrade Kapek's words that we are glad that you have not been deterred from attending the rally by this unfavorable weather. I also greet all our citizens who are taking part in May Day celebrations throughout our country. We also sincerely welcome at our May Day rally all the guests from abroad.

In these great days of May we recall with great esteem the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army 36 years ago as the beginning of the new and free life of our people and state. We also recall that the CPCZ was founded 60 years ago. The 6 decades of its work and struggles are convincing proof that communists have always been in the front rank of the struggle for social justice, for a happy life for working people, for the vital interests of our peoples, for a free, independent and socialist Czechoslovakia.

This year's May Day celebrations are taking place under the immediate impact of the 16th CPCZ Congress. The congress was a proud review of the results of devoted and active work in building an advanced socialist society. It set new and exacting targets of socio-economic and cultural development which are fresh confirmation of the fact that the good of our people is and will remain the essence of our endeavor.

In the past 5 years the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the CPCZ have further multiplied the material and cultural wealth of our country. Our economy has registered a further upsurge. A great deal has been done for a better life of the people. We are rightly proud of the social achievements, of the high material and cultural standards of the life of the broadest sections of the working people. We have attained these results even though many difficulties and obstacles have had to be overcome. The changing appearance of Czechoslovak towns and villages demonstrates the immense creative strength of liberated labor.

The common work further reinforces the alliance between the workers, farmers and the intelligentsia. The unity of the National Front, of our socialist nations and nationalities has grown stronger, and socialist democracy has become more profound. Allow me to use the occasion of this labor day to extend most sincere gratitude to all the working people who have contributed to the good results in industry, transport, building, agriculture, the health service and commerce and (?elsewhere). We respect the work of all who have contributed to the promotion of science, technology, education and culture. We also thank the members of the Armed Forces who are loyally serving the people of our country, vigilantly protecting its security and peaceful life. [applause]

Our recognition and good wishes also go out today especially to those comrades who have been been awarded high state distinctions on the eve of May Day. We highly respect their exemplary work. [applause]

Comrades, dear fellow citizens, this year's May Day in our country takes place under the impact of the preparation of general elections which will be held at the beginning of June. The Czechoslovak people, as the sovereign ruler and conscientious master of this country, will elect their deputies to the representative assemblies at all levels. Our entire National Front, the representative as well as executive and government bodies of our state are approaching the elections with a good balance of accomplished work, which is fresh proof that service to the people is their lasting supreme law. This is how things will also be in the future.

We are approaching the elections with a realistic program for the further development of our country. It is a program approved by the 16th CPCZ Congress, which has been endorsed by the entire National Front. It is based on the most intrinsic requirements and interests of the people. It provides a concrete answer to the needs and problems of the eighties. It is an active program of creative work for the further prosperity of the fatherland and a happy life of the working people, a program of strengthening the unity of the socialist community, a further struggle for the cause of progress and peace the world over. We firmly believe that in the elections the Czechoslovak people will give their full support to this program by responsible, honest and devoted work and will contribute to its successful implementation at every place of work.

The main front of the struggle for its implementation is the development of the economy. It is our objective to translate into reality in an even more pronounced manner than hitherto a course aimed at improving the efficiency and quality of all work. We must ensure a consistent transition toward an intensive development of the economy and the broad and rapid application of scientific and technical progress. We also must promote our all around and increasingly active participation in the international socialist division of labor and apply strict economy in all sectors.

We do not underrate the problems we must face. Neither do we ignore the still existing weaknesses. We said quite openly at the 16th Congress of our party that the more exacting conditions of the eighties demand stricter yardsticks when it comes to performance, better planning and improved management and organization of production as well as more responsible work by all. This is the only way of passing the test in competition with the world, of securing the reliable future stable development of the economy and the certainties of our working people.

The tasks we are setting ourselves for the coming period are demanding. But we possess the necessary conditions for their implementation. They exist throughout our economy, in the creative abilities of the working people. They are based on the strength emanating from the firm unity of the party, the National Front and the people, from the concerted cooperation between the peoples and nationalities in our state. They exist in the close adherence of Czechoslovakia to the socialist community and especially the invincible friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union. [applause]

We base our certainty on the profound conviction that the road along which we are advancing is correct, in full accordance with the vital interests of the working class and all working people. We shall therefore advance along it with confidence also in the years to come.

Comrades, all peace-loving people in the world are realizing with increasing urgency the profound meaning of the words pronounced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, namely that "today there is no more important, no more essential problem for the people of every country than the preservation of peace and security and securing the most fundamental right of every human being, the right to life."

The peace program announced at the 26th CPSU Congress is also our program. It fully corresponds to the vital interests of our people. At the 16th CPCZ Congress we reaffirmed our firm determination to work actively toward its implementation. In a common front of all democratic and anti-imperialist forces we shall fight with full determination for the consolidation of peace, for an end of the arms race. This is all the more pressing and important because of late the most reactionary military circles of world imperialism, especially the United States, have been mobilized in an attempt to prevent progressive transformations in the world. They are seeking to undermine the development of peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation between the peoples. They are concentrating on escalating the arms race, worsening international tension and producing war hysteria. Our country, together with other states of the socialist community, is in the front ranks of the struggle against these dangerous intentions. We are determined to continue taking an active part in the struggle for a world free from the threat of destruction by war, a world of peaceful cooperation and understanding among the peoples.

Historical experiences have taught us that unity, all around cooperation and common action by the countries of the socialist community based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are the decisive guarantee of success in the fight for peace, progress and the socialist transformation of society. This unity is the source of strength of every fraternal socialist country. On it rests our strength as well, and we see it as a reliable bastion of our certainties. That is why we shall constantly and carefully strengthen and protect it. [applause]

We reemphasize the vital significance of our friendly alliance with the Soviet Union, which we shall continue to strengthen and intensify. From our May Day rally we send comradely and fraternal greetings to the Communist Party and people of the USSR with sincere wishes for fresh successes in implementing the impressive objectives of the 26th CPSU Congress on the road of building communism. [applause]

We send militant comradely greetings to the fraternal parties and people of the socialist countries. We sincerely rejoice at the results of their creative work and wish them fresh successes. [applause]

We reaffirm our internationalist solidarity and support for the communist and workers movement throughout the world and all progressive and national liberation forces in their struggle for freedom, democracy, their social rights and national independence, peace and social progress. [applause]

Comrades, dear fellow citizens. We are entering a new and significant period in the life and work of our party and all our people. The road which the 16th CPCZ Congress has mapped out is a road of the future application and expansion of socialist society in Czechoslovakia. We are convinced that all who love our country will contribute to the best of their abilities and strength to achieving the set targets which imbue the militant traditions of the labor day linked with the revolutionary struggle of the working class and our party.

Long live May Day, long live our working people! [applause]

May our beautiful country, the CSSR, continue to flourish! [applause]

Long live our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and may they continue to grow stronger!

Long live the CPCZ, long live peace!

CHURCH DIGNITARIES TAKE VOW OF LOYALTY TO STATE

AU301357 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Apr 81 p 7

[CTK report in the "By Teletype, By Mail, By Telephone..." column]

[Text] On Tuesday, Dr Vilem Schneeberger, superintendent of the Methodist Evangelical Church; Jindrich Halama, chairman of the United Brethren; Dr Rudolf Medek, bishop of the Brno Diocese of the Czechoslovak Hussite Church; and Dr Dezider Galsky, candidate of sciences, chairman of the Council of Jewish Communities in the Czech Socialist Republic--all took a vow of loyalty to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic before Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic.

KORCAK PRESENTS AWARDS TO NATIONAL COMMITTEES

LD301650 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Czech Socialist Republic Government today presented diplomas to the best national committees for their successful work in 1980 and the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The participants in the ceremony in Prague's Cernin Palace applauded 86 times--such is the number of villages, towns, districts and wards now belonging among the best, and many of them will add to their name the title exemplary ward, exemplary town, or exemplary village, for their successful work in the period of the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The festive meeting in the Cernin Palace was opened by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech Socialist Republic. He said that the example of the best communities illustrates just how many good and successful things have been implemented in cooperation. With this happy balance we are entering the preelection period and starting to implement the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Comrade Korcak also briefly summed up some results of the selfless work of tens of thousands of people. He described the results achieved in action Z [environmental improvement campaign] as one of the most successful aspects of realizing the election programs. Thanks to the 1.15 billion hours of voluntary work, values worth Kcs35 billion were created in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Our towns and villages were enriched with new creches, health centers, sport centers, social and educational amenities.

In connection with the tasks of the next electoral period, Comrade Korcak stressed that everyday care for satisfying the needs of the people, incessant care for improving socialist democracy, close links with the people, and a careful and sensitive approach to man as the basic feature of all activity will be decisive for the content, purpose and effectiveness of the work of every national committee.

In conclusion, Comrade Korcak thanked all those who contributed to beautifying their villages and towns, for their selflessness and initiative, and wished the national committees and citizens many successes in their further fruitful work.

After the official ceremony, an informal discussion began between the representatives of the national committees honored at the meeting and representatives of the party and state bodies.

BRIEFS

USSR NUCLEAR POWERPLANT CONTRACT--The Czechoslovak Skodaexport corporation and the Soviet Atomenergoeksport foreign trade organization have signed a contract on the supply of special fittings for the construction of atomic power plants in the Soviet Union. This contract, worth about 750 million Czechoslovak crowns, was signed within the framework of the multilateral specialization and cooperation agreement between the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on mutual supplies of atomic power plant equipment. [Text] [Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 25 Apr 81 LD]

HONECKER, LEADERS ATTEND MAY DAY RALLY IN BERLIN

LD010958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0810 GMT 1 May 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 1 May (ADN)--Erich Honecker, members and candidate members of the SED Politburo and Central Committee, the chairmen of the four friendly parties, members of the Council of Ministers, of the Presidium of the People's Chamber and of the Presidium of the National Council of the National Front, of the Council of State and of the leading bodies of the mass organizations, generals and officers of the Armed Forces, were present at today's May Day rally in the GDR capital of Berlin, which began at 0900.

Guests at the May Day rally included heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR; the dean of the diplomatic corps; Petr Abrasimov, the USSR ambassador to the GDR; Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Col Gen Ivan Gubin, member of the Military Council and head of the political administration of the group; and other senior officers. The greetings of the rally procession were addressed to the meritorious workers and veteran of the labor movement on the platforms and to the numerous trade union delegations from socialist fraternal countries, delegations from young national states and from capitalist countries.

Speech by Tisch

DW010838 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0659 GMT 1 May 81

[Speech by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, at the rally on Karl Marx Allee in East Berlin marking International May Day--live]

[Text] Dear people of Berlin, dear comrades and friends, dear foreign guests:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB National Executive Committee and the National Council of the National Front I convey to you the most cordial greetings on this international fighting day, 1 May 1981. [applause]

The demonstration and the festivities in our socialist fatherland stand completely under the sign of the 10th SED Congress which was concluded a few days ago. The deeds of the worker class, the LPG peasants and all working people of the republic convincingly express the fact that this historic party congress is a demonstration of the close alliance and the deep confidence which exists between our party and the whole people. Its decisions mark the opening of a new phase in the development of the GDR. They are to us the source of strength and a compass for our further march ahead. They constitute the great fighting program for the eighties.

We are continuing in a purposeful way the tested course of the main task, the unity of economic and social policy. It is and remains the law of our actions to do everything for peace, for the well-being of the people and for the happiness of all the people, because this is what socialism means. This corresponds most profoundly to the interests of the worker class and of the whole people.

Each hour that has passed since the 10th party congress shows that the working people are making the decisions of the 10th party congress their own cause with zeal and energy. This is being reaffirmed by the new, outstanding initiatives and deeds in socialist competition developing under the slogan: A great growth in performance through increased labor productivity, effectiveness and quality--everything for the well-being of the people and for peace!

The readiness to achieve an extra output of 3 days in distributable final products with essential savings of material and energy testifies to this. The significant activities throughout the republic includes the appeal of the Hans Kiefert Youth Brigade in our capital: Everybody with a good balance sheet every day!

This initiative has already been joined in the capital by more than 6,000 worker collectives, including 1,800 youth brigades. Many thanks, dear people of Berlin. [applause]

This is how the economic strategy of the 10th party congress, which stands at the center of socialist competition, is imbued with life. This is how the new, greater requirements are fulfilled which are of decisive significance for our further advance in the decade ahead of us. We are aware that all this requires a great deal of creative work. What matters is to combine even more effectively the advantages of our socialist social system with scientific-technical progress. This is the course for ensuring and gradually enhancing the material and cultural standard of living.

Great and fine achievements have already been attained for the flowering and prosperity of our socialist homeland, the GDR, by the diligent work of all working people. Evidence of this are the new features of our capital Berlin which is becoming more and more attractive.

Gratitude and recognition are due all citizens, the work collectives, the youth, the members of the National People's Army and of the other protective and security organs for the great feats, the untiring diligence and the high level of readiness to politically and economically strengthen the GDR, for defending socialism with determination. [applause, cheers]

Dear friends, socialism, our mode of thinking and acting, increasingly exerts influence on the course of world history. The future belongs to it. This inspires the peoples in the struggle for national and social liberation, for independence, against imperialism. It is with the most profound conviction that we say that the struggle for peace and progress of the peoples in the world will be victorious. [applause]

Dear comrades and colleagues, our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union is indestructible, as is the (solid) anchoring of the GDR in the community of the socialist states. They form the stable foundation of the security and growth of the achievements of our republic. Our greetings go to the glorious peoples of the Soviet Union. [applause] We greet the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, in view of the threat to peace and to the life of the peoples by the aggressive confrontation course of the most reactionary imperialist forces in the United States and their allies in NATO, the Soviet Union, with the peace program of the 26th party congress, has once again initiated a worldwide offensive of commonsense and good will for a peaceful life and coexistence. This peace program meets with a broad response and growing approval on all continents. We support this program and will persistently fight for its implementation. [applause]

We will do everything to foil the plans of imperialism which endanger man. We demand the discontinuation of the arms race. We decisively oppose the NATO missile decisions, the construction of the neutron bomb and its deployment in Western Europe.

Colleagues and friends, unerringly we advocate the policy of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems, for there is no alternative to this policy.

We are strong, and we are determined to defend peace, our social security and comfortable existence with all our might.

Dear working people of the capital, dear guests, from today's May Day demonstration we extend to the peoples of the world our fraternal greetings and greetings of solidarity. In the spirit of proletarian internationalism we greet all fighters for national and social liberation in all regions of our globe. [applause]

We call out to all our fellow fighters for peace and social progress: the German Democratic Republic under the tested leadership of the SED will always live up to its internationalist responsibility on the separating line between socialism and imperialism in the heart of Europe. The people of the GDR by their unanimous avowal of the candidates of the National Front and of our socialist fatherland on 14 June 1981 will manifest their cohesion and will for the further implementation of our good policy. [applause]

Long live the worker class and its leading force, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany! [applause, cheers] Long live and strengthen the united action of the international worker class in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism! Long live 1 May 1981! [prolonged applause, cheers]

Sinderman Gives Awards

LD010926 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 30 May 81

[Speech by Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the Council of State, at 30 April meeting in East Berlin to confer awards to GDR citizens and enterprises for outstanding achievements--recorded]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades, it is with great pleasure that I welcome you on behalf of Comrade Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to receive high state awards. These awards are presented on the occasion of 1 May, the action day of the international working class, and in the year of the 10th SED Congress, which has opened up a new chapter in the development of the GDR.

Through your outstanding achievements, you, dear friends and comrades, have personally had a not inconsiderable share in the good balance-sheet which the highest forum of the leading social force of our socialist fatherland was able to draw up. For this, the party and state leadership expresses to you its most cordial thanks. [applause]

Through your deeds and your work you have helped actively shape an essential section of the history of our working movement and of our workers' and peasants' state. The path has been a long one since 36 years ago when, thanks to the victory of the glorious Soviet Army over Hitler Fascism, our people were given the historic opportunity to establish a new, humane society free from exploitation and oppression. What we have achieved since is of historic importance. This, is above all the building of a socialist state in which the happiness and prosperity of its citizens are the supreme goal of all policy, in which we are forever the brother in a firm community of socialist states whose stable position carries weight in the preservation and defense of peace.

Dear friends and comrades, to honor the best, to pay tribute to the achievements of those who are strengthening our state most effectively, has become for us quite a tradition. It expresses that which in socialism is an essential part of social relations. We pay great tribute to man's creative work. The diligence and ability of workers in all social areas enjoy general esteem, whether in industry, agriculture, the construction industry, science and the arts, education, sports, the health service, in the armed forces, or in social or state offices. Wherever great things are achieved which are beneficial to the whole country, they will meet with the highest appreciation. With the full support of the working class, the cooperative farmers, the socialist intelligentsia and all other workers, the 10th SED Congress was able to decide that the proven course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy should be continued.

The latest proof of consent and active support for this policy are the trade union and enterprise team resolutions on the continuation of the greatest ever popular movement in the GDR's history, which preceded the 10th party congress under the central competition slogan: High performance growth through rising productivity, efficiency and quality; everything for the well-being of the people and for peace.

Many friends and comrades, through their activities, have made a great contribution toward the better understanding and implementation of the SED's economic strategy.

In recognition of their outstanding achievements and services the chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, has awarded them the Karl Marx Order, the honorary title of Hero of Labor, the Star of International Friendship, the Clasp of Honor to the Patriotic Order of Merit in gold, the Patriotic Order of Merit and the Banner of Labor Order. I feel greatly honored to be able to present you with these high awards. On behalf of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and on my own behalf I wish you further successes, health and all the best in your personal life. [applause]

GOVERNMENT RADIO REPORTS PZPR POLITBURO CHANGES

LD301054 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] PAP reports that the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum ended this morning. It decided to convene the Extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress from 14 to 18 July this year. The plenum decided to release Jozef Pinkowski from his position as Politburo member and Emil Wojtaszek from his position as candidate member of the Politburo. Gerard Gabrys and Zygmunt Wronski were elected members of the Politburo. Jozef Masny was elected candidate member of the Politburo and Kazimierz Cypryniak was elected Central Committee secretary.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE PROTESTS ISRAELI AGGRESSION

LD302050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 30 Apr (ADN)--The anxiety of GDR citizens about the dangerous and deteriorating situation in Lebanon is expressed in a statement from the GDR solidarity committee. "Israel's criminal acts of aggression, the inhuman air attacks on the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian population, and the attacks on the Arab security forces who are in that country on behalf of the Arab League and at the request of the Lebanese state, have given rise to great indignation," the document says. Israel's actions, which are against all international laws, are an inherent part of the sharpened course of confrontation by imperialism's most aggressive circles, whose willing servant is Israel.

The document refers to remarks made by U.S. Secretary of State Haig, who said Israel's aggressive acts against the Palestinian people and those states supporting it such as Syria and Lebanon, are fully and entirely supported by the United States.

"This policy cold-bloodedly ignores the peoples' efforts to live in safety, and jeopardizes peace in the world--as is currently the case in the Middle East." The GDR solidarity committee demands an immediate end to Israel's attacks on Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and declares its solidarity with all those who resolutely oppose the aggressors.

On behalf of GDR citizens the GDR solidarity committee sends fraternal combat greetings to the fighters of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation. "We are convinced that the objective of the Israeli rulers to liquidate the Palestinian revolution is condemned to failure," the statement says.

The Palestinian people, led by the PLO, is waging a just fight for the realization of its national rights. In these difficult hours, it can be more certain than ever before of the unqualified solidarity of the GDR.

Syria, too, is promised support. That country, in its fight against imperialism and Zionism, defends not only its national interests but unselfishly supports the legitimate interests of the Arab people of Palestine and, within the framework of the Arab security forces, Lebanon.

OFFICIAL COMPLAINS OF EVANGELICAL SYNOD COVERAGE

LD301652 Hamburg DPA in German 1229 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 30 Apr (DPA)--The GDR Foreign Ministry has leveled accusations of illegal behavior against several correspondents from the Federal Republic who reported on the synod in the eastern region of the Evangelical Church of Berlin-Brandenburg. Guenter Fritsch, chief of the department for foreign press relations, told them that they had reported on the synod, which ended in East Berlin last night, without permission, and he threatened consequences in the event of a repetition. He said that in reporting on the synod they had violated the rules issued in April 1979 regulating the work of foreign journalists. However, he refused to answer questions about which individual regulation the Foreign Ministry was invoking.

Fritsch broke off after a few minutes to talk with the DPA correspondent who, like the other journalists summoned to the Foreign Ministry, strongly protested against the accusation of illegal behavior.

Last October the Foreign Ministry in East Berlin banned correspondents from reporting on land synods in contrast to the usual practice up to that time. At the time it was said by way of justification that churches belong to the category of "social organizations" and that therefore reporting on land synods would be subject to permission. In contrast to this in February Gerald Goetting, a deputy to Chairman of the Council of State Erich Honecker, said quite definitely that "churches in the GDR are not social organizations."

FRG Protest Rejected

LD301656 Hamburg DPA in German 1604 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 30 Apr (DPA)--Klaus Boelling, head of the FRG's permanent mission in East Berlin, today called at the GDR Foreign Ministry to protest the reprimanding of several correspondents for their reporting on the synod of the Berlin-Brandenburg Evangelical Church.

A mission spokesman confirmed that Boelling told departmental chief Karl Seidel that the GDR's behavior created the impression of unnecessary obstruction. To utter threats at this time was irritating. The spokesman said Boelling stressed that the correspondents' reports on the synod had been factual. Seidel had rejected Boelling's statements.

MITTAG ADDRESSES COMBINE MANAGERS, PARTY ORGANIZERS

DW011001 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1739 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Excerpts from speech by Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member, at the conference of the directors general of the centrally administered combines of the GDR and SED Central Committee party organizers in Leipzig--recorded]

[Text] Everybody knows that our 10th party congress made a great decision which is important for our present and our future and which is significant for the entire republic as well as for the life of each individual. The policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policies will be continued in the eighties as well. This is a decision of historical moment for the future stable and successful development of socialism in the GDR.

At the same time this increases our political responsibility for bolstering this policy with great and increasing economic feats, because it is in this way that the advantages of socialism in the life of the people become so convincingly evident. We may say that this great responsibility has been fully understood by the participants in this seminar, and it was impressively reaffirmed in the joint letter to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Comrade Erich Honecker.

You, dear comrades, unanimously approved the decisions of the 10th party congress by word and deed. Your letter to Comrade Erich Honecker signed by all directors general and Central Committee party organizers of the combines represented here is a document of great party allegiance and political responsibility awareness. It is a testimony of cordial alliance with Comrade Erich Honecker phrased in personal words.

The clear political avowal of our party's policy on your part has been emphasized by significant commitments which you have undertaken. These commitments culminate in exceeding the 1981 national economic plan by at least 3 days' output in industrial goods production, and this essentially without any additional material. For this we would like to thank you quite cordially. [applause]

We regard the great commitments on your part as an extremely important contribution toward the further successful development of our republic. Thus, this conference of leading cadres of the combines of industry, the construction sector, the transportation and communications sector also shows quite clearly that we do have the strength and the potential, the options and, above all, the militant determination to continue our so far very successful course of increased performance for the well-being of the people and for the consolidation of peace.

All discussion during the seminar conveyed the unanimous finding that in the strategy and tactics of our domestic and foreign policies developed by Comrade Erich Honecker in the report of the Central Committee we have scientifically justified, exact program for our struggle and victories. The concomitant tasks and conclusions form the guiding line for the concerted and determined action of all communists, of all working people of our republic. In this spirit the discussions in the seminars concentrated on one major question, namely, how the decision of the 10th party congress will be implemented and which new, great contribution to this end the combines in industry and the construction sector of the GDR will provide.

REPUBLIC ELECTION COMMISSION 28 APRIL ANNOUNCEMENT

AU301340 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] According to section 15, paragraph 1 and section 18 of the electoral law, the National Council and the bezirk committees of the GDR National Front are called upon to submit the election proposals according to section 15, paragraph 2:

For the election to the People's Chamber until 15 May 1981, to the Election Commission of the republic;

For the election to the City Assembly of Berlin, capital of the GDR, and to the bezirk assemblies until 12 May 1981, to the competent bezirk election commission.

According to the stipulations of the electoral law, the written approval of each candidate to the candidacy, as well as a certificate of eligibility by the city council, the district or the community in charge of the candidate's place of residence, must be added to the election proposals.

Berlin, 28 April 1981

[Signed] P. Verner, chairman of the Election Commission of the Republic

PEOPLE CALLED ON TO DISCUSS 1981-85 PLAN DIRECTIVES

LD301646 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0202 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 29 Apr (ADN)--The working population of the GDR are called on to hold a public and creative discussion on the directives on the 5-year plan for the 1981-85 period.

A decision of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers states: "The communists, workers, cooperative peasants, members of the intelligentsia and other workers, all our country's citizens, have the opportunity to contribute through their proposals to the implementation of the economic strategy, directed toward the people's well-being and peace, adopted at the 10th congress. What is important is to make even more comprehensively effective the great creative potential and enormous wealth of experience of the GDR people to bring about an important increase in economic performance, a sharp rise in labor productivity, efficiency and quality and to utilize all the proposals and initiatives to strengthen the GDR on an overall basis when elaborating and implementing the 1981-85 5-year plan."

The decision expresses the conviction that the discussion will lead to diverse fresh ideas and initiatives.

FDGB CHAIRMAN TISCH ADDRESS TO 10TH SED CONGRESS

AU292101 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Apr 81 p 10

[Speech by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and FDGB National Executive Committee chairman, at 10th SED Congress in Berlin on 12 April]

[Text] Dear comrades, distinguished guests; our 10th party congress is able to reflect the highly successful record of the creative work of the party, the workers class and the entire people.

We fully approve the Central Committee report delivered by the general secretary of our party, Comrade Erich Honecker. It is a document of historical importance. It is a testimony to the correctness and the triumph of our scientific ideology--Marxism-Leninism.

We are implementing the basic idea of socialism consistently and with great continuity: To do everything for the interests of the workers class, for the happiness and the welfare of the people!

The 9 million FDGB members unanimously support this policy. And we especially thank the party, the Central Committee and its General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker for that! (strong applause)

Comrades, if we say that in preparing the 10th party congress the greatest people's movement in socialist competition has developed, then it has been demonstrated today that the creative activity of the working people continues powerfully.

In many enterprises--in the Carl Zeiss Jena Veb, Comrade Biermann spoke about that; in the Karl-Marx-Stadt "Fritz Heckert" Veb Werkzeugmaschinenkombinat; in the "Walter Ulbricht" Veb Leunawerke; in the Schwedt Veb Petrolchemisches Kombinat and in others--plenary meetings of shop stewards have been taking place and are taking place, at which the Central Committee report to the 10th party congress is enthusiastically approved and new initiatives in socialist competition are adopted under the slogan: "High growth in performance by increasing labor productivity, effectivity and quality--everything for the benefit of the people and for peace."

That is a good slogan! With it we will successfully continue the socialist competition.

Here the workers youth is marching ahead, too. The "Hans Kiefert" youth brigade from the Tiefbaukombinat of our capital, Berlin, is a prelude to the comparison of the youth brigades' achievements.

This, comrades, is the workers class! This is the youth. This is the GDR people. This is the answer to the Central Committee report to our party congress! (strong applause)

At the same time it expresses the confidence of our country's citizens in the party's policy; here it becomes evident that the party's policy is understood by all people. From this understanding an always new readiness develops to attain highest achievements in all fields.

Comrades, we are living in a complicated time. We live in a time of the most difficult class struggles. The forces of socialism and social progress are exerting every effort to secure and strengthen peace. The struggle to continue the process of detente, for disarmament and against the unbridled arms race is waged with great efforts and powerful actions.

This struggle for the peaceful coexistence of states and peoples in the world is given new powerful stimuli by the peace initiative proclaimed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

That comprehensive peace program is receiving the full support of all progressive trade unionists and has met worldwide response. Only if peace is guaranteed, the struggle of the workers class for social security, safety, work and bread, happiness and confidence in the future can be waged successfully.

As true socialist patriots and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and international class solidarity the FDGB members will further increase their efforts in the struggle for peace, because this is the most important trade union representation of interests!

Comrades, the class struggle has never been simple. It has always demanded the highest personal involvement and vigilance on the part of the communists and all progressive and peace forces.

From the publication of the Communist Manifesto, and from the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution until today, the class enemy and the aggressive imperialist forces have exerted every effort to stop the advance of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, socialism and progress in the world. But those intentions have always been doomed to fail.

Today socialism is stronger than ever before. Today at the side of the glorious Soviet Union we belong to that power which provides mankind with the example of a life free of exploitation and suppression and in peace, social security and safety. Nothing and no one will be able to stop us on this path!

Comrades, the aims set in the report and in the directive for developing our economy are also great and revolutionary tasks for the trade unions. There is no other and no better way for us to live up to our responsibility as the most comprehensive class and mass organization of the workers class and all working people of the GDR than to fulfill these tasks.

We will use all our strength to achieve a high economic performance increase in implementing the economic strategy of the party. We will direct the main efforts in further organizing the socialist competition--held in accordance with the idea of Lenin--toward this aim.

Comrades, wherever the path to socialism is taken, history and the present--and it will not be different in the future--prove that industrious and good work is the decisive source of a better life.

A trade union as the supporting power in the socialist state cannot evade this basic truth. It even has the obligation to struggle to constantly increase labor productivity; for that is the indispensable prerequisite for the universal and true representation of interests of the workers class and all working people.

For us it has been and will remain an irrefutable principle--as Comrade Erich Honecker has pointed out in the report to our party congress: We can only consume what we have produced first. And no one can live at the expense of others. Those are fundamental issues of trade union work.

We will only make correct and successful use of trade union representation of interests in socialism if leaderships and members correctly understand the contents of the main task in the unity of its two sides and if they fill it with life every day, if we strengthen socialism and thus contribute to universally consolidating our worker-peasant power.

We know, comrades, that at the same time we thus contribute to further improving the working and living conditions of the workers class and the entire people in accordance with our economic potential.

Many important achievements were attained with the help of the trade unions especially in improving the working conditions in enterprises. We have always given the utmost attention to these matters, because welfare, enjoyment of one's work, readiness for performance and creativity of the work collectives as well as of all individuals decisively depend on them.

Since the ninth party congress alone more than 1 million jobs have been created and reshaped and thus conditions endangering and impairing work have often been eliminated. Our efforts for accident prevention and for industrial safety have also been successful. Thus the number of occupational accidents could be reduced from 41 per 1,000 employees in 1970 to 29 per 1,000 in 1980. Or let us mention the vacation service of the trade unions. It is one of the great achievements of the working people in our socialist worker-peasant state. When the trade union vacation service was founded in March 1947, there were only 10 trade union homes. Today we can draw a successful bottom line:

The FDGB has 665 recreation centers. Annually 1.8 million trade unionists enjoy recreation there. Another 2.4 million spend their vacations in enterprise-owned homes. That is a total of 4.2 million--a really good record.

Since the Eighth SED Congress, homes with over 20,000 vacation places have been built anew or modernized. That is more than in the period of the previous 25 years.

We will continue this work of the trade unions, which serves the welfare of the working people. In doing so we will persistently pay attention to such problems as smoothly functioning commuter traffic, a good supply of workers in the combines and enterprises--here especially for the shift workers--the qualification of the working people and multifaceted intellectual-cultural life.

It is of importance for the trade unions to pay great attention to the matter of performance-oriented wages. This, above all, includes the introduction of productive wages by performance-oriented basic wages and salaries. Comrade Erich Honecker said in the report that this method has proved itself and that we will continue it.

This wage principle, which is most closely connected with the scientific labor organization and setting performance characteristics, is of great importance in further implementing the performance principle in socialism, according to which he who gives much to society, receives much from society.

We regard an administrative approach in applying the performance principle or even violations of the laws as criticism of our own work, and as a call to still better live up to the trade union representation of interests in that field.

This applies to all leaderships of our organizations, from the National Executive Committee through the industrial trade unions and trade unions to the enterprise trade union leaderships.

Dear comrades, when we talk of trade union representation of interests in socialism, it includes manifold, close to life and political-ideological work. And here the political discussion at one's working place from colleague to colleague and the understanding of the joys and concerns of the people beside you and of the colleagues at your side are of extraordinary importance.

We must always be open to the problems of life and will take into account the statements and proposals of the working people, for they are an important source to improve our work. They are of great importance to further develop socialist democracy. Therefore we must not underestimate any aspect of our work. One conditions the other.

Talking about all these demands on the work of the trade unions would be without meaning if we could not rely on the great circle of honorary trade union functionaries.

They are more than 2 million men, women and youths, who, in everyday contact with their colleagues, see to it that everything necessary is done with understanding and conviction, and that, even if some difficulties have to be overcome, such tasks are organized and fulfilled as a joint effort.

We, above all, think of the shop steward of the trade union who achieves much for the climate in his collective, for the right word at the right time, for the spirit of comradeship, mutual assistance and support and for the prospering of the readiness for performance and of initiative.

Recently in an interview with the French newspaper L'HUMANITE, our general secretary stressed the role of the shop stewards and their meetings and formulated a sentence which very clearly reveals the importance of the shop stewards: "The initiative of the working people at the basis, that is the secret of our successes."

Therefore we will always take into account and ensure--and here we are sure of the assistance of the communists in the trade unions--that the shop stewards, the group functionaries and all honorary trade union workers will be given every support possible.

As schools of socialism we will exert every effort on the basis of our scientific ideology, Marxism-Leninism and under the leadership of the workers class party and together with it, in order to shape the developed socialist society and thus to establish fundamental prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism.

We understand the high appreciation and recognition of our trade unionist activity in the Central Committee report as an incitement to our work, serving the workers class and the working people.

The FDGB members will continue to prove to be loyal fellow-fighters of the party.

The 10th SED Congress will give new stimuli to our trade union work. It is a point of honor for every trade unionist to do his best to implement the decisions of the 10th party congress.

In its spirit we will work and struggle. On the basis of the congress' decisions we will start preparing our 10th FDGB Congress and will develop new activities to further universally strengthen our GDR with creative initiatives.

Comrades, on behalf of the FDGB members I want to hand over to Comrade Erich Honecker the results of the socialist competition in honor of the 10th party congress and the commitments undertaken by the workers class and all working people to universally strengthen our socialist fatherland!

ALBERT NORDEN AWARDED KARL MARX ORDER 29 APRIL

LD291256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1433 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 29 Apr (ADN)--The general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, Erich Honecker, has awarded the Karl Marx Order to Albert Norden. This decoration is in honor of Albert Norden's extraordinary service in the fight against imperialism, militarism and fascism as well as his outstanding role in the development of socialism on German soil and as a passionate fighter for peace.

Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, representing Erich Honecker, presented the order on Wednesday. At the presentation ceremony of this highest order of the GDR he emphasized Albert Norden's untiring and many-sided action as a proven Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist in the service of the party, the working class and the people of the German Democratic Republic as a whole.

In the name of the general secretary and the members and candidate members of the Politburo of the Central Committee, Paul Verner combined the presentation of the Karl Marx Order with sincere thanks and high appreciation of Albert Norden's long and active participation in the collective of the party leadership.

COMBINE MANAGERS ADDRESS LETTER TO ERICH HONECKER

DW011000 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1735 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Report on the letter addressed to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, by the participants in the 4-day conference of directors general of the GDR's centrally administered combines and SED Central Committee party organizers in Leipzig]

[Summary] The collectives of all combines of industry this year plan to turn out an additional output of 3 days in excess of the plan. "This is the equivalent of M3.5 billion, primarily from material saved. In consumer goods the industrial combines will provide finished products in the amount of [figure indistinct] billion in addition." Furthermore, the industrial combines undertake to reduce the "basic material costs this year by M500 million in excess of the plan".

The centrally administered combines of the construction sector plan to exceed the plan by an average of a 3-day output as well. In their letter the conference participants mention the great intellectual and material potential as the basis for these commitments. "After all, the 157 combines of industry and the construction sector of our country have a labor force totaling 2.9 million working people, among them 400,000 graduates of colleges and technical schools. Each year they manufacture goods worth more than M330 billion; in the construction sector this comes to M19 billion". What must be added to this is the "potential of 620,000 working people in the transportation and telecommunications sector".

BRIEFS

RAILWAY FARE INCREASES--Berlin, 22 Apr--From 1 May 1981, fares for railway traffic with the socialist countries will be increased by 50 percent according to a decision of the organization for cooperation between railways of socialist states. As a result, fares for international rail travel on the socialist states' rail routes will change. Fares for inland traffic on routes of the German Reichsbahn will remain unchanged. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0205 GMT 22 Apr 81 LD]

COPPER EXTRACTION--The degree of mechanization attained to date in GDR copper mining is 95 percent. The Mansfeld combine extracts between 8 and 10 kilograms of copper from each ton of ore. The geological conditions are growing worse, however, and losses of between 9 and 10 percent due to the technology being used demand new ideas for extracting every ton of this valuable raw material to help bring about a high increase in the GDR national economy's output. The miners are successfully tackling the problem of losses by means of a new mining method, the slanted caving system [schraegbruchbau], which helps reduce the loss rate to a limit of about 2 percent. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1745 GMT 21 Apr 81 DW]

NEW FOUNDRY ROBOT--The hitherto most efficient robot in the GDR's foundry industry has started trial operations in Leipzig. The robot reduces the hard physical labor of the foundry workers and can also be used for forging jobs. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1747 GMT 21 Apr 81 DW]

MEDICINE FOR AFGHANISTAN--The GDR Red Cross today sent a consignment of relief goods to Afghanistan. The consignment consists of medicine to fight tuberculosis. It was sent in response to a request from the Red Crescent Society of Afghanistan. The medical supplies were financed with the aid of donations to the GDR Red Cross and funds from the "Bread for the World" campaign by the Evangelical Church. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 27 Apr 81 LD]

BISHOP FORCK SUCCEEDS SCHOENHERR--Dr Gottfried Forck has been elected bishop of the Evangelical Church in Berlin-Brandenburg at the synodal meeting in Berlin-Weissensee on 25 April. On 1 October he will succeed retiring Dr Albrecht Schoenherr, after having been superintendent general in Cottbus since 1973. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1532 GMT 25 Apr 81 DW]

OFFICIALS' DISCUSSION OF SOCIALIST ECONOMIES

LD301444 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1801 GMT 28 Apr 81

["Gravitations and Changes: East Europe in the 1980's" program presented by Budapest Radio correspondent Miklos Keleti, interviewees' remarks recorded throughout]

[Excerpts] [Keleti] The socialist countries of Eastern Europe found themselves in a new situation at the beginning of the 1980's. The effect of the world economic crisis is influencing the development of this group of countries in a more and more negative way. At the same time, the policy of detente is finding more and more opponents in the Western world, particularly in the United States. To what extent and in what directions are these changes affecting the foreign political concepts of the East European socialist states? We asked our program's expert, Dr Janos Berecz, head of the International Relations Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, to talk about the background first.

[Berecz] In my view, detente is built on three bases. First is political recognition, second is the military factor and third is economic interests. I consider these three factors indivisible from one another, although in practice they are sometimes separated and even placed in opposition to each other. Political recognition means the extent to which the leaders of the two groups of countries with different social systems can recognize the realities of the international situation and the need to establish and further develop peace. The military factor is based on the issue of whether there is a balance or near-balance of forces or whether this balance of forces has already been upset. Economic interests represent the question of whether there is a recognition of our ability to cooperate very closely in various fields of economic life and on whether this recognition is put into practice.

The period of detente did not begin with economic cooperation. The latter got underway more slowly in the 1950's and 1960's than the recognition of a balance of forces and political movement. This applies to Europe, in particular, with the agreements between the USSR and the FRG, the FRG and Poland, the FRG and GDR, the FRG and Czechoslovakia, and FRG and Hungary and, especially with French-Soviet cooperation. However, since the second half of the 1960's economic cooperation has become a decisive factor and in the 1970's it also became a factor of equal importance when both sides mutually felt that there was a need for economic cooperation.

[Keleti] The circumstances have now changed. As a result of the present crisis every country is more and more interested in protecting its own market and is putting its own interests in the forefront at the expense of other countries. Does this economic nationalism not threaten the material basis of detente?

[Berecz] The factors of economic nationalism are connected to the crisis of the world economy, and naturally, this world economic crisis has several layers. There is, on the one hand, the capitalist economic crisis which brings about recession, an increase in unemployment and inflation. There is, on the other hand, the energy crisis or, rather, the crisis in the supply of energy. And thirdly, all this affects the socialist countries as well; we have also had to take a great number of measures to compensate for these. All this has made it somewhat more difficult to carry on economic cooperation. Nonetheless, I would still say that the opportunities for economic cooperation have been decreased more by an exacerbation of political factors.

[Keleti] The problems of the world economy have brought to the surface in Eastern Europe concepts that suggest that we should move away from the Western markets and that we should increase cooperation within CEMA. This would be one way of counteracting the crisis. Is such a concept a realistic one, assuming as it does a function of relative self-sufficiency? Our question is now answered by Academician Jozsef Bogнар, director of the World Economy Research Institute.

[Bognar] All I can say is that there can be no return to autarchy. Some 30 years after an opening was made at the end of the coldest period of the cold war--if we consider that this opening was made in 1953--the concept of autarchy is now impossible. I am sure of that 28 years later. In this period our economies have been dynamically developing all the time and they have used Western technology to a great extent even in trade among ourselves. Everyone knows that the pipelines through which Soviet oil and natural gas arrive are made up largely of pipes imported from the West. We have needed imports from the West to enable us to build advanced projects in our community, advanced even in international terms. The socialist countries made their alliance in a period of embargoes. After all, CEMA was set up at a time when boycotts were in force--and I know this because I was involved in economic management at that time. In those days, 50 percent of commodities exchanged in world trade were under embargo. At that time, the problem was one of trying to obtain a particular raw material or commodity which we happened to need at the time. This gave rise to the concept of import substitution. However, the situation is different today; basically, our problem is a lack of balance and this problem of a lack of equilibrium will only be increased by autarchy. The reason for that is simply that everything would have to be done in an uneconomical way.

[Keleti] The USSR is the most important CEMA supplier of raw materials and energy. Are the concepts of autarchy considered possible in Moscow? Will the USSR continue to be able to assure the most important basic materials for integration? Our question was answered by Academician Bogomolov.

[Bogomolov--in Russian, followed by Hungarian translation] Cooperation within CEMA is very different from economic self-sufficiency and from any endeavor to bring about any kind of economic grouping. The CEMA countries have 95 percent self-sufficiency in energy supplies and this has to be properly appreciated in the present time of energy starvation. At present, the CEMA member countries are implementing a long-term program of objectives due to last until the end of the century. However, it is quite clear that CEMA is unable to meet all its energy requirements from its own sources. In the current plan period, that is until 1986, the USSR is increasing its exports of energy sources to the socialist countries by 20 percent. We cannot expect a further rapid development because even the reserves of the USSR are not inexhaustible.

[Keleti] If the external circumstances as well as the internal capabilities of the USSR have changed, does it not then appear necessary to carry out some kind of reform of the CEMA economic mechanism?

[Bogomolov--in Russian, followed by Hungarian translation] On occasions we are paying far too much attention to perfecting the economic mechanism. However, in my view, economic strategy is more important. This refers to what we spend on consumption and accumulation, to the form of the structure of different branches and the pace of growth. The bitter experience of Poland proves that the difficulties have been caused not so much by the shortcomings of the economic mechanism but by strategic errors. I consider the example of the GDR to be very important because good results have been achieved there as a result of large mergers. This could be utilized on an international scale, too. Apart from this, it is also important for us to perfect the price structure and to increase the independence of enterprises. There are many good examples for this in Hungary. I do not know how useful this kind of experience may be for other socialist countries; nonetheless, I do think that these experiences should be carefully studied.

[Keleti] It is all the more important to do this as soon as possible because the pace of growth of the CEMA countries has slowed down in recent years. More than that, signs of stagnation are showing in several places. How could this be changed in the 1980's? You are again listening to Jozsef Bognar.

[Bognar] I believe that the major change on development is represented by the old mechanism, that is to say that a natural economy and exchange are in force instead of a monetary exchange. We exchange one product for another instead of exchanging money for money which we do by the reciprocal sale of products. The consequence of this natural exchange is that the possibilities of the weaker side limit the opportunities for trade. This is because up to a point the Bulgarians can supply me with one particular product and I can give a product to the Bulgarians. However, if I can provide goods for Bulgaria to a much greater extent than the Bulgarians can provide them for me there is a Hungarian potential which could, in theory, go to Bulgaria if only there were some kind of mechanism in the entire CEMA which would enable me to buy goods in, say, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the USSR in exchange for my additional supplies to Bulgaria. A monetary exchange would mean just this, that is to say, that exports can become a means of purchase within the entire CEMA and not just in the place to which the exports are directed. In that situation, each side could buy and sell a great deal more and we could also settle deals which are otherwise very difficult because certain matters, even in our trade among ourselves, can only be transacted in dollars.

In my view, the decisive issue here for us is to be able to achieve an improvement in the current mechanism of CEMA so as to make sure that the interests of all sides are observed even in those cases where there are more than just two sides which makes the conclusion of agreements more difficult. We know very well that the interests of these sides may not always be identical.

[Keleti] The position of Poland is made particularly difficult by the accumulation of a large amount of debts. For this reason it can hardly expect any major assistance from our side to stabilize its internal standard of living. Kler, a Warsaw economics professor, and one of the editors of POLITYKA, was asked about what kind of a way out from this situation was envisaged in Poland. How do they envisage the repayment of debts? The interview was conducted in Warsaw by Andras Domany.

[Kler--in Polish, followed by Hungarian translation] This is the most difficult question. The indebtedness is very great, not so much in itself but in comparison with our exports. At the same time, we must continue our imports and not merely because of our commitments to society. A substantial part of our exports depends entirely on imports. In the 1970's this area was neglected. Annual exports increased by only 2 to 3 percent at fixed prices. However, this picture was distorted by inflationary price rises because the figures used were in nominal prices.

[Keleti] After all this, we may quite justly put the question, which may appear rather naive, as to how much time is needed to restore some kind of order to the Polish economy.

[Kler--in Polish, followed by Hungarian translation] This is not a naive question; rather, it is the answer that is naive. It all depends on what we do about it. This is because I think that, in theory, it is quite possible to do this in 18 months. However, it depends on this and next year's crop. As for this year's yield, we already know that there is a shortage of selected seeds, plant protecting agents and artificial fertilizers. Therefore, even in the event of good weather we cannot expect a particularly good result. However, the decline in production can at least be stopped. Stabilization may get under way but this is only a possibility and there is no certainty that this will indeed come about. After all, it happens quite often that everything is going well in the spring and then tragedy strikes in May and June. All the same, we are hoping that this will not happen.

I am taking agriculture as my starting point because a decrease in social tension depends on an improvement in the supply of food. After all, standing in line is one of the causes of this tension. Without this being settled it is difficult to improve the attitude to work. At present, the government is being held responsible for all the difficulties. This is justified in many respects; however, it is also being exaggerated. Another hope lies in the management of prices, and at least production prices may be changed in 6 to 8 months' time. When that happens enterprises will begin to arrive at decisions in a more sensible way and efficiency will become the criterion of management. Naturally, this cannot be expected to bring immediate results either. This is why I am being very much of an optimist when I say that some results may, perhaps, be seen by the fall of 1982 and we will then be able to start on our uphill path.

[Keleti] The events in Poland show that the malfunctioning of the economic mechanism can lead to a serious social crisis. Economic problems obviously affect the atmosphere of society and even the stability of the political system. What is Jozsef Bognar's view on this?

[Bognar] It is not only its stability but also its functioning that may be affected. After all, a political system becomes good or bad, acceptable or unacceptable in the eyes of the population on the basis of the way in which it can solve the problems of the people and the country. If a regime is incapable of solving these problems, then the people and the population will not have a good opinion of it, and this is the category in which we are now talking. For this reason I think that the socialist world must prove to its own population by the good functioning of the system that the existing political forces here are best suited to lead the countries and to direct Eastern Europe. Just because there is no other political force present right now does not mean that the system is not-- if I may put it this way--challenged by the facts.

The challenges and difficult situations presented by the world do not depend on the nature and number of the political parties that may be in existence. They pose as much of a challenge in the case of one party as in the case of several parties. As a result of this, there is a need for measures and conduct of a kind--and there are many signs that our country is slowly beginning to understand this--that prove that the system can effectively face such a great challenge and that it can utilize forces that might otherwise create problems for its own benefit and to strengthen development.

MORE ON AUSTRIAN MINISTER'S VISIT; COMMUNIQUE

Meetings Reported

AU301244 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Apr 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar have received Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr"]

[Text] On Tuesday, Dr Willibald Pahr, Austrian federal minister of foreign affairs, laid a wreath at the Hungarian Heroes memorial. Afterwards, official talks between Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, and his Austrian colleague continued at the Foreign Ministry.

In the afternoon, following the talks, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, received Dr Willibald Pahr at the parliament. The Austrian federal minister of foreign affairs was received, also at the parliament, by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well. The meeting, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Frigyes Puja, as well as by Dr Jenő Rande, our country's ambassador in Vienna, and Dr Johann Josef Dengler, ambassador of the Republic of Austria in Budapest.

Dr Willibald Pahr met and had talks with Dr Imre Markója, minister of justice, also.

Joint Communiqué

LD301040 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 29 Apr 81

["Hungary-Austria Joint Communiqué"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 29 Apr (MTI)--Dr Willibald Pahr, federal foreign minister of the Republic of Austria, paid an official visit to Hungary on April 27-29 at the invitation of Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The Austrian foreign minister was received by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

In a cordial, open atmosphere, the foreign ministers held far-reaching discussions on the state and development of their countries' relations, as well as on current international issues. The sides noted with satisfaction that the two countries' good-neighborly relations go undisturbed; their multifarious cooperation develops successfully in every field, presenting a fine example of peaceful co-existence between states with divergent social systems. They took a stand for the further intensification of cooperation. They said the incessant improvement of bilateral links and the strengthening of collaboration are also a contribution to detente--particularly in the difficult international situation today. Stress was laid on the significance of deepening relations between the two peoples.

The negotiating parties voiced their satisfaction over the fact that since the latest official foreign ministers' meeting in July 1978 the two countries' relations have continued to improve in the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The sides stressed repeatedly the importance of the accord put into force on January 1, 1979 concerning abolition of the compulsory visa system. They expressed the readiness to take further measures for the enforcement of the agreement.

The negotiating parties agreed to make continued efforts at ensuring a balanced growth of the goods traffic in accordance with the economic agreements of their countries. They stressed that, in addition to increasing the efficiency of the favorably developing economic cooperation activities, greater attention should be paid to joint ventures conducted on third markets. They underlined the importance of some specially significant cooperation themes, such as collaboration in the field of energetics and the establishment of the tourism-related infrastructure.

Dealing with the international situation, the sides expressed concern over the hotbeds of war and tension. Both ministers emphasized the need of making energetic efforts to strengthen the atmosphere of mutual confidence and intensify the process of detente with a view to ensuring world peace and preventing the international situation from deteriorating further. They unanimously declared the will of their countries to act to this effect within the pale of their possibilities. During the discussions special attention was paid to boosting cooperation in Europe and great importance attached to the full implementation of the recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act as an integral whole. The sides expressed the hope in a successful end of the Madrid meeting. Both foreign ministers voiced anxiety over the revival of the arms race. They said that maintaining the East-West dialogue assumes particular importance in the tense international situation of today.

The negotiating parties underlined the major role the UNO is playing in reducing the level of international tensions and consolidating peace and security.

The two ministers spoke with satisfaction about the outcome of the official visit. Dr Willibald Pahr invited Frigyes Puja for an official visit to Austria. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

KANIA ADDRESSES WORKERS' MAY DAY MEETING

LD301952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] On the eve of the May Day festival of the working man a meeting of veterans of the workers' movement from all parts of the country took place in the party Central Committee.

The meeting was hosted by Stanislaw Kania, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Also present at the meeting were the following members of the Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat: Kazimierz Barcikowski, Henryk Jablonski, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Stefan Olszowski, Zygmunt Wronski, Roman Ney, Jerzy Waszczuk, Zdzislaw Kurowski and Stanislaw Gabrielski. In an address Stanislaw Kania said that a source of strength for the party stems from the daily participation of the veterans of the workers' movement in party life since the party benefits from their great experience.

COMPOSITION OF INVESTIGATORY COMMISSION REPORTED

LD301932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Apr 81

["Resolution on the Setting Up of a Commission To Assess the Progress Achieved to Date and To Speed up Work in the Matter of Responsibility" adopted at 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw, 29-30 April]

[Text] The Central Committee, guided by the need for a consistent squaring of accounts with those guilty of errors and abuses, is appointing a commission concerning the personal responsibility of PZPR members occupying leading posts and to submit relevant proposals on this matter to the Central Committee.

The composition of the commission set up by the Central Committee is as follows: chairman of the commission: Tadeusz Grabski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

Members of the commission: Jerzy Putrament, member of the Central Committee and editor in-chief of LITERATURA; Adam Baldys, member of the Central Committee, miner from the Czerwone Zagłębie mine in Sosnowiec and blasting instructor; Jozef Baryla, member of the Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces; Ignacy Drabik, member of the Central Committee, and senior foreman of the Predom-Mesko metal factory in Skarzynsko-Kamienna in Kielce Voivodship; Tadeusz Kosciowski, member of the Central Committee, from the village of Bielany, Biala Podlaska Voivodship; Stanislaw Krolik, member of the Central Committee, chairman of the Nowy Swiat agricultural producer cooperative in Kalisz Voivodship; Stanislaw Opalko, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Tarnow; (Zofia Grzyb), member of the Central Committee, footwear worker and production forewoman in the RADOSKOR leather industry factory in Radom; Zygmunt Wronski, member of the Politburo and coremaker at the Ursus mechanical factory in Warsaw; Eugeniusz Stawinski, member of the Presidium of the Central Auditing Commission and social worker from Warsaw; Tadeusz Fiszbach, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Gdansk; Henryk Szafranski, member of the Central Committee and member of the Council of State; Andrzej Wasilewski, member of the Central Committee and director of the State Publishing Institute in Warsaw; and (Edward Pustelnik), member of the Central Committee and worker at the Gryfja repair shipyard in Szczecin.

The examination of the extent of guilt and the ascertainment of responsibility should be completed by the commission by the end of June 1981.

KARSKI ADDRESSES PZPR PLENUM ON NATIONAL DEBTS

LD010444 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (PAP)--in his speech during the course of the debates at the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, a speech which was entered in the minutes, Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, declared that the state's payments situation is dramatic and is practically paralyzing the activity of the entire economy. The country's debts in freely convertible currency stand at \$25 billion. The 1981 plan provides for paying off about \$10 billion in credits and interest, while the planned income from exports is to pay off about 75 percent of payment obligations. In order to pay them off totally, approximately \$2.5 billion more would be needed. There is no possibility of these goals being reached since Poland has failed to fulfill the first quarter's exports plan. It has also proved impossible to obtain the planned number of credits. It is barely possible to preserve the importation of foodstuffs and some basic types of raw material, and even here the situation is getting worse and worse.

Poland is holding talks with her main creditors in Paris and London in order to secure a partial deferment of her payment obligations. This deferment will bring about a certain easing in payment difficulties in the third quarter of this year.

In the next 3 years, Poland will be able to allot to imports only about half of her income from exports. The remainder will continue to be swallowed up by the paying-off of credits which could not be deferred and also the payment of interest.

Imports of grain and fodder in 1980 cost almost \$1.5 billion without counting the cost of transport and interest on credits. These costs will rise in 1981. Without a solution to the grain and fodder problem, it will be impossible to secure an equilibrium in the balance of foreign trade.

In order to start the process of ridding the economy of debts, we must take cognizance of the fact that in the present decade exports should be increased by 15 percent a year, accompanied by just a minimal increase in imports from the capitalist countries, R. Karski said.

Without the help of the USSR and the other socialist countries, the economic difficulties would be incomparably greater. Poland has also taken advantage of credits provided by the socialist countries. I share the view of all those who believe that we should seek a solution to our problems using a high level of trade turnover both with the socialist and the capitalist countries.

Economic reform will promote the solution of production and export problems.

BIOGRAPHIES OF NEW PZPR POLITBURO MEMBERS

LD301546 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 30 Apr 81

["Biographies of New Political Bureau Members"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Apr (PAP)--Gerard Gabrys was born to a miner's family on February 20, 1933. Since 1951, he has worked at the Silesian Barbara-Chorzow colliery. He joined the PUWP in 1963 and was a member of the executive of the PUWP works and town committees. He is member of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Katowice. Since 1975 he has been member of the CC. He took part in the 6th, 7th and 8th PUWP Congresses.

Zygmunt Wronski was born to a workers' family on March 30, 1932. He is moulder at the Ursus tractor factory where he has worked for over thirty years.

Since the 6th PUWP Congress, he has been a member of the PUWP CC. He has been performing various party functions. He was first secretary of the party unit at the plant's foundry, member of the PUWP executive factory committee at the Ursus works and member of the Pruszkow PUWP District Committee.

Jozef Masny was born to a peasant family on February 19, 1930. He graduated from a horticulture college and the technical and forestry school in Leningrad. He was secretary of the PUWP District Committee in Brzeg and the Opole voivoda. In 1980, he was elected first secretary of the Opole PUWP Voivodship Committee. PUWP member since 1950, he was elected PUWP CC member at the 6th plenum. Deputy to Sejm.

Kazimierz Cypryński was born to a peasant family on December 16, 1934 and for a time worked on the family farm. PUWP member since 1954. In 1960, he graduated from the higher school of farming in Szczecin and in 1961 started working at the Stargard PUWP District Committee. In 1971, he was elected secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Szczecin and has been its first secretary since November 1980.

WRONSKI INTERVIEW CITES NEED FOR PARTY UNITY

LD302322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Interview with Zygmunt Wronski, worker at the Ursus plant and newly elected member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, conducted by Warsaw Radio reporter Halina Kurek "Before the Proceedings of the 10th Plenum"; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Wronski] The party organization must tell its members that they should recover their own identity. We have always said that we have a Polish United Workers' Party. I emphasize the word "united" because it was united by the act of unification. Well, in our everyday problems I have not seen a very strong unity.

[Question] One could even say that there has been diffusion.

[Answer] It is a sad thing but it is true, unfortunately. There is the other matter: the National Unity Front. It was our wish, and after all it is something we should ensure through the united workers' movement and through our party organization, that the National Unity Front should indeed be a genuine organization.

In the light of these events, we have seen that there have been differences of opinion; these are justified up to a point but the situation is not what one might think it to be.

[Question] From the moment it became clear that the thesis about the moral-political unity of the nation is not, after all, a truthful thesis, the problem of united social forces acquired a real importance.

[Answer] Yes. Here we must tell ourselves that if we are to succeed in entering the homeward straight--and in my opinion we should enter this homeward straight as soon as possible--then we will have to decide that the program of a socialist country's development within this united front will give us what we assume within the general outline of a just and socialist Poland. This is the main thing, is it not?

There has been a widespread discussion in our plant, among the working class, demanding that Poland must, above all, be just. People who are controlling this justice must, to start with, be on the level themselves. If we are talking about the party and about its leading role, then it must have people who have got party conscience, people who are on the level and who behave honestly toward both the members of the party and the working class as a whole. When we are talking about social justice, no one more than those who will be leading us should act in such a way that they should be accepted by the public.

[Question] Many programs which now, before the congress, are being drawn up by the congress commissions at workplaces stress particularly strongly increased demands with regard to party authorities at various levels and with regard to people who are employed in the party apparatus or who hold very high positions.

[Answer] Yes. There is great emphasis on this point. Demands are being put forward to the effect that after the congress a new method should be used in work within the party. This does not mean that the party program should be altered: It is correct and accepted not only by party members but by the nation as a whole. But it should be applied in a new way.

The example of recent events shows that a number of highly placed men, instead of retiring from politics, finished their career in an appalling manner, I would say, for lack of a better word. Take for instance Gierek or Jaroszewicz. If it had been laid down in the statute that there were to be no more than two terms of office, then most likely neither of them would have acquired so much power and they would have cared more about everybody and everything, don't you think?

On this point, in particular, we are counting on the ninth congress, hoping that the new congress will bring changes in the statute which will help us to work in a new way.

Perhaps the most important thing is the point that is being emphasized not only by the people, but also by members of the party: that we must all respect the resolutions that we ourselves have passed. What I mean by this is exemplified by the fact that for many years resolutions that have been adopted have not been checked in their implementation and consequently they have not been fully implemented. I could put it more coarsely, but we have not shown respect for the undertakings that the party organization often assumed for itself and for its elements. Take prices, for example: We were dubious about our system of prices, and at one time a resolution said that we had to protect the stabilization of prices. Of course, there must be some movement of prices but [words indistinct]. Yet resolutions on the subject were adopted. In the statute it is necessary to include the principle that if we adopt a resolution, a correct and well debated resolution, then it must be consistently carried out.

[Question] [Words indistinct] assessment of people, the cleanliness of their hands I would say.

[Answer] Through the criticisms voiced by the party organization and the whole nation I am well informed about the matter because I am a member of the Party Central Control Commission. I will speak only about party control because I am well aware that other people have investigated these matters through their own channels, for example the public prosecutor's office. Yet we, as the party organization, are the first on the scene, investigating party membership.

I would like to say that the volume of work is considerable, and if anyone is going to tell me that the party organization is not investigating its own members, then I will oppose such a way of placing the blame.

[Question] Perhaps it is not a question of not investigating but that the pace of the investigation is too slow.

[Answer] The pace is not bad but the number of cases which have to be investigated is very considerable and therefore final results cannot be quickly achieved. Yet, indeed, the pace of investigation should be increased.

[Question] Many party members are at present suffering from many stresses which even lead to breakdowns. Party organizations are acting less energetically than the trade unions, for example.

[Answer] This is evident and this must be admitted. Perhaps we shall even have to remind party members about their duties under the statute. We should simply look at the problem of membership not from the angle of quantity, as has been done until now, but we should place stress on the quality of members. We must simply tell ourselves that our program may prove too difficult for some of our members. In the present situation, it must be admitted, we are being very heavily criticized; no matter what we would like to say, this is the truth.

Personally, I do not feel ashamed of being a member of the party, nor will I feel ashamed of my party membership, but I am of the opinion that in my party some of the leaders have simply failed to pass the test. This does not mean that the whole party should today set about beating its breast. Nevertheless, some of the over 3 million members will leave for various reasons. Some will go of their own will and there will also be those who we will have to tell (?that it is time for them to go). Others will have to go because we shall not allow them to behave as they please and so on and so forth. There are many examples of this nature.

Yet this does not at all mean that if our ranks diminish we will become weaker. Not at all; while talking about being stronger or weaker we must bear in mind the fact that our strength should lie in our unity and then, together with the whole nation, we shall be able to face any difficulty.

[Question] [Words indistinct] prestige of the party?

[Answer] We shall have to earn this prestige in a harder way so as to achieve this renewal, yet I do not think that this work will be in vain because we have common interests and we must mobilize our resources in the light of well-interpreted interests. The fact that we shall have to work in a different manner and work better cannot be doubted because we have nobody and nothing else to count on.

My personal thesis is that we must cope with the difficulties of our renewal and that the party should be a real party. Here we must do the reckoning [words indistinct] and insist that we all bear responsibility. It should not be emphasized that the rank-and-file members of the party only have their job to do according to the norm that has been laid down and that they must behave decently, while those occupying higher posts can act as they please and with impunity. There have been many examples of this. Such matters are often raised in party organizations. Now especially, before the ninth congress, people are uttering some very strong words on this subject.

[Question] The first condition for the party's leadership of the nation is that the party should itself make a count of its real membership and that it should purge its ranks.

[Answer] Yes, indeed, so that the people who are left behind in the party are those who today, for no reason at all that can be justified, are [mistakenly] feeling guilty.

There is a good deal of evil around and the opinion is that the party is responsible. That is what it seems like. Yet it is difficult to fully accept that the party is at fault. I do not agree with such an attitude because I know comrades who are veterans who have fought for Poland. I know people both older than I am and younger who, apart from hard work and party membership, have hardly achieved anything for themselves but have done great things for Poland. They provided the example, the model. That there happened to occur within our party and in our leadership what is known as deformation does not mean that I must get out of this party.

This is how the problem should be posed. This is the position which the party should defend at all costs, because here lies the strength of the working class.

LE MONDE VIEWS DEVELOPMENTS ON EVE OF PZPR PLENUM

LD291105 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Apr 81 p 6

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Central Committee Plenum To Study Means of Democratizing Party Life"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw--On the evening of Sunday 26 April, after 2 days' work, the government and Solidarity reached agreement on changes in the new draft trade union law which will make it possible for Rural Solidarity to be registered before 10 May, within the time allotted. The new version of this document also authorizes--this is no longer even a spectacular achievement--the creation of an independent private craftsmen's trade union for those who only employ workers on a "temporary" basis. Since Saturday negotiations have been continuing on four other subjects: the implementation of the 5-day week in the mines, Solidarity's international relations, political prisoners and respect for the law. The first negotiations are very arduous, the second difficult, and the third deadlocked. Negotiations on the fourth subject, however, have started well since the justice minister has announced the introduction of major reforms in the way courts function, and general negotiations at the highest level are to start on 6 May at the latest.

Workers In the Politburo?

The only really worrying problem which remains is that of political prisoners since the socialist camp--as was seen during the talks between Mr Suslov and Mr Kania--is testing the Polish authorities' firmness in this sphere. This has not prevented the public prosecutor from promising Mr Baluka, the leader of the 1970 strikes who has returned to Poland in secret, that he would not be imprisoned if he presented himself to the legal authorities who have opened proceedings against him. But the cases of the Social Self-Defense Committee and the Confederation for an Independent Poland leaders are much more difficult and in these circumstances the possibility of unpopular new measures being taken against them cannot be ruled out.

The general relaxation of tension should make the forthcoming plenum less fraught than the last. Since no immediate threat to the country's future is hanging over it, there are reasonable chances of the retention of Mr Olszowski and Mr Grabski in the leadership--which Moscow earnestly wants--being accepted in exchange for an expansion of the Politburo. Representatives of the party's pragmatic faction and especially workers might enter the Politburo, and that would make it possible to restore a balance between the two leadership factions. At the same time several party officials relieved of their duties because of incompetence or criticism might leave the Central Committee and be replaced by worker candidate members too. Three people who have been reduced to a minor role might finally leave the Politburo.

The expulsion from the party this weekend of Mr Wrzaszczyk, former deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission, and Mr Kaim, former minister of metallurgy, both accused of breach of trust, could moreover herald a new move to oust former members of Mr Gierek's team. Indeed the punishment of those responsible for the collapse of Poland's economy is grassroots members' main demand after the democratization of the party.

The things which might really prevent internal dissidence from being channeled would in fact be an attempt to postpone the congress or severely limit the reform of the rules. These two points will make it possible to really judge the scope of the concessions the socialist camp is prepared to make in order to obtain a political compromise.

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS UNHAPPY WITH PERSONNEL CHANGES

LD301826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] The 10th Plenum of the party Central Committee which ended early this morning has been the subject of many discussions in party organizations and elsewhere. These discussions are likely to continue in the next few days, which are work free, especially in view of the fact that newspapers appeared somewhat late and the plenum documents and speeches can only now be thoroughly analyzed.

Proof of the interest in the proceedings of the Central Committee plenum was the state of alert maintained by numerous party organizations. At many workplaces, authorized representatives of groups of plant committees and local party organizations spent all night attentively following the Central Committee session by listening to radio reports and watching television programs, notifying their reactions to Central Committee members assembled in Warsaw.

Copies of these telex messages sent to the editorial offices of newspapers and Polish radio testify to the satisfaction and attention with which people received the speech by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and many other speeches made in the discussion, especially the speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

However, the first analyses conveyed to us by party organizations contained statements to the effect that despite the positive elements in the discussion many demands have not been reflected in the documents of the proceedings held by the party leadership, that some assessments have been superficial, and that certain accusations have been groundless.

It has also been asserted that the personnel changes that have been made do not correspond to the expectations of local party organizations, which may create an atmosphere of dissatisfaction and give rise to the opinion that a disharmony exists between the plenum debate and resolutions.

As regards personnel questions, many of the analyses sent to us repeat the view that Central Committee members who have lost the trust of the party masses and who have been deprived of functions which they previously performed should yield their positions to representatives of the working class who are Central Committee members.

POLITYKA VIEWS ISSUES RAISED AT TORUN FORUM

LD010747 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 25 Apr 81 pp 1, 6-7

[Marta Wesolowska and Piotr Moszynski report: "Living Your Own Life"]

[Text] A young man climbs onto the rostrum and addresses the meeting. He does not like the leadership. He does not like propaganda. Nor does he like the electoral law. At a certain moment, his throat feels dry and he starts looking round for some water. Secretary Kurowski rises from behind the chairman's table, opens a bottle, pours some water into a glass and takes it to the speaker.

One can read in psychological textbooks that one of the ways in which one can change the attitude of one's adversary is by showing that there are matters on which mutual agreement can be reached even though one cannot agree on essential matters. So even though our views on the leadership and the electoral law may differ, our views with respect to water largely coincide and we may conclude from this example that, generally, we are normal people who will not refuse each other a glass of water. And this draws us closer together. Although the occurrence described above did not take place at the Torun conference preceding the [upcoming] congress (it occurred at a conference reported on by M. Ksiezarczyk on page 80), it conveys extremely well the atmosphere prevailing at a time when initial steps were taken along a path toward an agreement between the party leadership and so-called horizontal movements which have been active within the party for several months.

The origin of these movements now appears to be distant. Events have been following one another so rapidly that we already recall August 1980 as a historical event. And yet it was indeed at that time--in August, and, later in September and October--that a despairing party rank and file was confronted with the question: Where is the party? It felt betrayed and ashamed. While the country was living through essential transformations, it had, somehow, been forgotten. Party organizations at a lower level, who have for many years been used to waiting for instructions, continued to wait. But no instructions were forthcoming. And when they finally did come...well, the less said the better. Enterprises were in a state of upheaval. Strikes, negotiations. Representatives of the party apparatus were appending their signatures to agreement papers on behalf of the other side. So people were sometimes pointing the finger of scorn at party members--"you see what you have done." Without considering anything, many party members joined the strikers and, later, Solidarity. Maybe they were prompted by a class or, rather, a self-preservation instinct?

However, for many people, including those who acted in this way, what they saw round them seemed to be a nightmare (this expression was used--by a prewar communist, Henryk Arasimowicz--during "our" meeting). The party had simply vanished. Representatives of the authorities did not want to attend any meetings, because they either did not know what to say or were afraid to say anything. Here and there, party lecturers were sent to enterprises. They had to carry the entire burden of representing the party cadre at meetings with the party rank and file and gradually had to unravel the truth for them by explaining that the party had experienced a shock from which the leadership on its own would be unable to pull the party without first putting the party's rank and file back on its feet again. Affairs involving malversations or misuse of power kept erupting. The authorities were losing credibility. Following an initial phase of shock and flight, a belief started to take shape--on a wave of unprecedented bitterness and disgust at shameful affairs which had suddenly come to light--that it was necessary to take everything in one's own hands and that the future of the country depended on whether this proved possible. The view began to take shape that the party is needed but that it must be a...

Different Party

And it has already become a different party. According to the laws of nature, the fruit of those events saw the light of day after 9 months. It is called the preCongress party consultation forum. The first forum took place in Torun on 15 April 1981. During the 9-10 April Warsaw conference on the subject of the party's leading role, it had already become clear that the forum would take place in an atmosphere different from the kind formerly expected, since members of the Torun consultative commission were advised that official representatives of the party authorities would attend it. So there was neither schism nor faction but merely an "essential element for a preCongress discussion." It was an emotional week full of surprises for the entire party. Stormy discussions took place at meetings between members of the management and the workforce at enterprises; sharp statements were made during the Warsaw conference, a decision was made on the subject of the forum's recognition and, finally, the forum itself took place. So on 15 April, that newborn baby realized with surprise that it had more parents than it had expected. The fresh-baked father--the Central Committee Organization Department--immediately started to provide for it and treated both participants in, and guests at, the forum to dinner. Party authorities were represented at the forum by Ryszard Lukasiewicz, deputy director of the Central Committee Organization Department and--what was an equally pleasant surprise for the participants--Zygmunt Najdowski, first secretary of the PZPR Volvodship Committee in Torun. At the organizers' invitation, representatives of the Torun region Solidarity Interfactory Founding Committee attended the forum. It became clear from many speeches that for the "horizontal structures" cooperation with Solidarity came naturally. However, A. Warzecha from Warsaw University submitted a proposal asking the party authorities to assess unequivocally from a political viewpoint the social movements which inspire Solidarity--"whether Solidarity is the PZPR's ally, its partner or merely a party to negotiations."

Representatives of PZPR college committees from a dozen or so higher schools in Poland met on the day preceding the forum.

It was not their first meeting. In the main, the following three problems were discussed at the meeting: the question of a rotation of leadership cadres, the question of information and propaganda, and the question of whether main attention should now be paid to personnel changes or changes in the system. In general, the answer to the question concerning the nature of the problems mainly discussed among "horizontal movements" and the timing of these discussions is bound to lead to some significant conclusions. Since these forms of party consultations came into existence, five groups of problems have come to the fore--changes in party statutes, structure, electoral procedure and the information and propaganda system and the principle of bringing members of the leadership to account for any mistakes on their part.

It is true that these demands have been put forward not only by a...

Horizontal Agreement

...but also by many individual organizations and party members. However, these "horizontal agreements" have led to a situation where those demands had to be treated seriously, because they were supported by an obvious force--240 party organizations in Gdansk, 94 in Bialystok, 38 in Torun and so forth. It is no longer possible to create a kind of situation which S. Gebala from Katowice mentioned at the forum. He deplored the fact that the Katowice community committee dealing with matters concerning the pregress discussion has so far been unable to ensure that discussions with voivodship authorities rise above the level of a political truism. "Comrades, of what do we have to convince our voivodship committee? Well, of the fact that they must stop accusing the people with whom you engage in discussions, of wooliness, factionalism and so forth and stop questioning the motives of people elected to positions of authority as a result of an official election campaign, that the congress voivodship commission should work out all motions submitted during the pregress discussion and, finally, that it is not true that democratic elections held prior to the congress could lead to the appointment of 'anybody....'"

The need to discuss such subjects has led to embarrassment in Katowice, an important industrial center. And it is hard to feel surprise at this sense of shame with respect to your own authorities since the following problems have been discussed in Bialystok--a center much smaller than Katowice--since December at hours-long meetings: the party program, the status of members of party organizations, the role of the party apparatus, the economic aspects of renewal and relationship between the party and trade unions.

After all, these matters are of crucial significance, and important for the country's future. This is why Konstanty Konecki, the representative of the Bialystok forum on party thought, had the right to state: "Our aim is to consolidate the party at the grassroots level, because we have reached the conclusion that we cannot rely on the leadership." Andrzej D. Witkowski from Szczecin's party discussion forum dealt with yet another example of the fact that a section of the party apparatus has been unable to accept the fact that the entire party can think, that the entire party has something interesting to say and that top party officials [nomenklatura] are not the party, nor are they its main representatives. He admitted that he could not understand why draft resolutions for the congress were sent only to 204 big enterprises. "There was enough paper," he said, "to print 200,000 copies of the story of reporter Maj's [allusion unknown] adventures," he said. He expressed the view that this was done not for economy reasons but to limit the number of people informed.

It must, therefore, be remembered that whatever problems the party rank and file may put forward, they are bound to have a common leitmotiv--the demand that the leadership's attitude toward other party members be changed. Marek Marzyszek from Pabianice industrial enterprises primary party organization consultative committee stated that "the ninth congress must herald a new chapter in party history--it is not merely a question of a new statute or a new electoral procedure. It is a question of a new attitude on the part of the party leadership toward horizontal agreements, that is, in practice toward its own party members, its own rank and file."

And Andrzej Witkowski from Szczecin added: "The party must live its own life, not only the life of the Politburo and the Central Committee."

We believe that these statements have drawn people's attention to a historically important question--members of the leadership in Warsaw must realize that there are some party members in Pabianice, Bydgoszcz, Bialystok and many other centers who can compete with them as far as knowledge and a sense of political responsibility are concerned, that those people in fact, are seasoned politicians. Acceptance of this fact is bound to lead to a change in the use of the power mechanism. In other words, if we were to paraphrase words used by our chief editor who wrote about the need to "show respect for your partner" from Solidarity, we would say that it is high time that some...

Respect Be Shown for Comrades

...from the party.

So far comrades at the grassroots level have been able to include the first three--out of five--main groups of problems in a catalogue of obvious truths. No one any longer calls into question the need to effect changes in the party statutes, structure and electoral procedure. Only the scope of these changes is in the process of being determined during various working sessions. So these groups of problems have rather receded into the background in the sense that it is no longer necessary to fight for their substance and that it has become possible to deal with them on a "daily work" basis.

On the other hand, the Torun forum's deliberations have indicated that much less than expected has been achieved since August in the spheres of information and propaganda and the settling of accounts. Therefore, these questions are now being discussed most vehemently and at great length. Some new questions have also arisen, including the role of the time factor in the development of present events and in personnel changes resulting not from any past events but from the course of events and a change in attitudes since August. Various thorny specific questions must, furthermore, be considered, such as the question of whether it is necessary to have talks with individual members and, if so, how this should be done.

Judging from discussions which took place at the forum, the question of correct information has become the most important problem. All statements included some reference to this subject. And no wonder, considering that information about "horizontal agreements" as such had been suppressed for many months. In a joint resolution adopted in Torun, this situation has been assessed as "splitting the party through, inter alia, an information policy which has mutually isolated our circles and our initiatives." Hence the demand addressed to the 10th Central Committee Plenum that it firmly repudiate "the present information policy which has led to the suppression of information about any grassroots initiatives taken by primary party organizations and horizontal structures." Krzysztof Pawlak from Lodz drew the forum's attention to the fact that journalists who write about the party need political support and explained how this problem has been dealt with in his region where party organizations in enterprises intervene whenever any information about the party is suppressed (in GLOS ROBOTNICZY itself a number of such items has been suppressed). According to K. Pawlak, newspaper editors have found themselves in a new situation as a result since they no longer have to act on their own behalf only. "We fight for ideas which can and should be discussed"--this single sentence uttered by a delegate from Szczecin synthesizes the movement's political program. This is the theory lying at the basis of practice (in Lodz, among others).

The problem of party responsibility appeared at the Torun forum to be yet another problem waiting to be solved. Some specific people have become symbols of those spheres of party life for which they are responsible. Those spheres of party activities were subjected to serious criticism at the forum and it was recalled who the people responsible for them are, without, however, labeling them in any way as "conservatives," "dogmatists" or "revisionists."

A warmly applauded statement by Ryszard Czepiel from Wloclawek rendered most accurately the attitude of the participants in the forum. "We are expecting of the 10th plenum," he said, "the dismissal of people who no longer represent anybody." "Vacated positions should be entrusted to deputy [as published] Central Committee members who represent the working class"--this is a quotation from a joint resolution adopted by the participants in the meeting.

The party rank and file, whose attitudes have continually been changing in the course of discussions and consultations, cannot treat without suspicion those party members who are either unwilling or unable to engage in discussions and consultations and also those people who support initiatives taken at grassroots level in accordance with the principle: "Once progress is announced, we will be in its vanguard." It should be remembered, however, that this does not mean that all the present party apparatus activists have been condemned wholesale, since some of them have evolved with the party rank and file and the fact that this is being noticed by the rank and file has been acknowledged during elections (Adam Wendorff from Gdansk: "The question of understanding between us and the voivodship committee has caused no problem").

"Horizontal movements" do not merely mean that opinions and forms of party life have been changing. They are an expression, as it were, of social changes and transformations of a generation. Andrzej Werblan drew the audience's attention to the fact that even though generally unsatisfactory, the ninth plenum has nonetheless helped some members of the leadership to realize that it is absolutely necessary to implement the reform program prepared by the party rank and file. "I do not defend the ninth plenum merely because I am a Central Committee member," he stated. "My mandate will soon expire. My statement is objective and I make it out of respect for you.... Your voice sounds loud and clear...."

A new generation of rulers is arising. In the eyes of the new generation, August 1980 meant an awakening from lethargy and going through an accelerated course of practical political sciences. Before we knew where we were this generation had already discussed the main problems in depth and drawn some most important conclusions. It is now clearing the foreground for action in order to replace in a natural and responsible manner the previous generation as far as their party's leadership is concerned. As W. Lamentowicz stated at the forum, "bureaucratic layers are heavy and cannot be quickly rolled aside, but they must be removed." In short, no new order can be established by old hands even though continuity is also needed. Such continuity can be ensured only by that section of the party apparatus which has been evolving with the party.

The Joint Resolution

...Adopted by the participants in the forum includes the main concepts of the "horizontal movements" program and also proposals for some specific steps aimed at their implementation. These steps mainly concern the coming 10th Central Committee Plenum and the future development of "horizontal agreements."

Participants in the forum believe that the very existence of new forms of agreement providing for a free exchange of views, full access to information and direct influence on everything that occurs in the party represents a guarantee that bureaucratic centralism will no longer prevail. This is why a demand that various forms of horizontal agreement be acknowledged in the new statute as a constant element of the party's political practice was also included in the resolution.

Among specific demands addressed to the 10th plenum was the demand that "a document portraying the real situation in the PZPR and the country be adopted with a view to forwarding it to fraternal communist and workers' parties." Let us recall the following statement made during the discussion: "Socialism is as natural to us as air. We have no complexes with respect to either the East or the West. We have problems but we are strong enough to resolve them" (Konstanty Konecki, Bialystok).

It was also proposed that the 10th plenum's deliberations be broadcast and televised direct and that representatives of all forms of party agreement be allowed to attend them as observers. The so-called party readiness of enterprise organizations during the 10th plenum's deliberations is to represent yet another form of--this time, indirect--participation.

The forum appointed six work committees. Journalists will be most interested in the committee for matters concerning the mass information media whose main task is to maintain permanent contacts between "horizontal agreement" organizations and journalistic circles, inter alia, in order to prevent any unfounded interference by the censor with written information about the situation in the party.

Zbigniew Szczypinski, a delegate of the Gdansk pregress commission, proposed that the second pregress party consultative forum be held in Gdansk--"our Olivia Hall will accomodate 5,000 people," he stated.

As a result of various kinds of resistance of an emotional nature (since any instances of rational resistance would be hard to find), the official "recognition" of the forum came late, but not too late. Every move by the authorities has been observed with some suspicion. However, let the authorities not be surprised at this since, after all, this is their first genuinely important step toward acceptance of new forms of discussion and of an intraparty agreement. This first step has been greeted with a feeling of relief and optimism. And also with a feeling of satisfaction that the party has remained "united," and not in name only, and that it will be possible to prepare the congress without any unnecessary rows and frictions.

QUESTION OF PURIFYING PZPR RANKS ANALYZED

LD301312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] PAP writes that the problem of purifying the PZPR ranks in the opinion of both party members and nonparty people is one of the essential conditions for rebuilding party prestige. Many members have been expelled from the party for various corrupt practices. In the first quarter of this year the Bialystok Voivodship party control commission dealt with about 200 cases. Various party punishments have been handed out to many party members, including the supreme one--expulsion from the PZPR. In Skierniewice Voivodship 24 people were expelled from the party during the second half of last year and the first quarter of this year.

In many of these cases legal proceedings have been initiated: 164 acts of indictment of former party members have been submitted to the courts, and 18 people have been sentenced.

Last year 669 names were struck from the party list in Skierniewice Voivodship and 1,612 more have been removed this year.

One hundred thirty persons have left the party organization at the Marceli Nowotko mechanical works; this organization has 1,100 members and candidate members.

In Bydgoszcz Voivodship 26 people were expelled from the party in the first quarter of this year. Many other forms of party punishment have been applied and warning talks held. At present more than 20 various cases are under investigation, some of them concerning the voivodship party leadership. These people have been charged in the great majority of cases with transgressing [party] statute norms, benefiting from official positions, mismanagement, reducing the cost of building private vacation homes, the sale and refurbishing of apartments, as well as the unauthorized use of the services of building enterprises.

The voivodship party control commission is being helped by the Supreme Chamber of Control voivodship delegate's office, the regional tax and financial control office and organs of the Citizens' Militia.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY CITES INTERVIEWS WITH KLASA, BALICKI

AU301451 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Apr 81 p 2

["T.B." report: "Voices From the Country"]

[Text] The party organization of the steel converter shop in the Lenin steel mill elected Jozef Klasa, head of the Central Committee Department of Press, Radio and Television and former first secretary of the Krakow PZPR Voivodship Committee, as delegate to the mill's conference. In that connection Dorota Terakowska and Maciej Szumowski interviewed at length J. Klasa and published the interview in three installments in GAZETA KRAKOWSKA.

We are able to reprint only the more interesting statements made by J. Klasa.

"First, I think that they [shop workers] did not treat me only as a representative of the party apparatus. Second, the election means to me much more than just personal satisfaction. It means that the workers class, about which some people assert that it looks to its own interests, thinks in much larger terms.

"I do not want to pretend that I am a self-effacing or a megalomaniac person, but the fact that the steel converter shop put forward my candidacy and that I polled so many votes is proof that my departure from Krakow, which had been enforced by the Gierek-Jaroszewicz team, has now not been accepted although it happened 6 years ago. Or perhaps the passage of years is responsible for that acceptance, regardless of my previous work here and the errors I made? In my view that election constitutes the workers' protest against those past times and the decisions made then. (...)

"All during those years in Mexico [as ambassador] I often thought of that time. What did I accuse myself most of? That I had toed the line of the convention of those days that the Gierek-Jaroszewicz team's errors should not be criticized publicly. (...)

"I had time in Mexico to think things over. I realized that there were limits man must not cross. It is hard to define those limits, but you can outline them like this: If the crux of your ideas is violated and you can do nothing to stop such violation, then you must depart. All of a sudden you feel helpless, and the only justification--although false for you and for others--is: 'I can do nothing about it.' Yes... at such a time you should depart. I do not want to find myself in a situation in which I would have to say that I could do nothing about it and yet I would continue to stick to my post. Let me say clearly: The present model of the press is not my ideal or vision, but I can see an opportunity for changing this model into one that is consistent with my ideas."

About December 1970:

"That experience is extremely important! I think that at that time, 10 years ago, society was still letting itself be deceived. Edward Gierek came to power on a wave of great support and gave society beautiful slogans. He proclaimed what society really wanted and expected. All that took place against the background of horrible deeds: People had been killed and blood had been shed.... and the same party, the same Gierek(...) were able to produce faith in society. It was a faith that had been somehow begged out of the people. Just recall how many times Gierek went to the coast...."

About the lesser popularity of the present governing team, despite the many historic changes it has accomplished:

"Today people are very slow in placing their trust in anyone. They have those 10 years of bad experience behind them. They realize that they have been taken advantage of. They have understood that the Gierek-Jaroszewicz team never really intended to continue truly democratic processes.

At that time people behaved as if dazed, all the way to 1976. The year of 1976 was that borderline beyond which the workers class realized it had to liberate itself and, fortunately, did so." (...)

About Dachas:

"At that time we (the Krakow Voivodship committee executive--ZYCIE WARSZAWY) clearly stated: As long as the comrades are at high public posts they have to refrain from trying to obtain plots of land and to build dachas. We did it because we knew that those in power would receive everything on a priority basis and at special prices, even if they did not ask for such treatment. (...) I remember that one day in 1973 Piotr Jaroszewicz made a malicious remark: 'Well, Comrade Klasa, you seem to follow some separate line of policy. You forbid the comrades to have something built for themselves, to rest after their heavy work? Comrade Gierek takes the view that we must take good care of the activists....'"

About the press participation in the present political events:

"I see the most considerable progress in publicist work, but there is still much to be done in the field of information. Our information continues to be bad. When it has no honest information, society suspects manipulation even where there is no manipulation at all. The apparatus of power must draw conclusions from that fact. It must not show impatience with society's suspicions, because it has too many sins on its slate. (...)

"There are at least four reasons that our information is bad. First, information and its nature depend on the democracy and openness of life. If life is not democratic and open, the information is a cripple. Second, those who create the facts believe mistakenly that only they have information. A minister, a director or a village steward believes that if he creates a fact, then he owns it and can provide information about it in any form that pleases him. Information is one way of subjecting the apparatus of power to social control."

"Third, we have not been used to the quick flow of information from the source to publication without some possible treatment, since there is still fear of information that might discredit authority. Authority still feels that it has the right to restrict information to what it finds necessary for authority itself. And that feeling completely differs from the demands of the public."

About Stefan Bratkowski's case:

"I do not intend to avoid that subject. Let me say frankly: Bratkowski's open letter has aroused much interest in the party, and not only in the party alone. Why has it? That is another matter. The Central Committee plenum must have noted that fact. Maybe the plenum should have paid more heed to the substance of the letter, but it had no time for that--it only lasted one day..."

"In my opinion, it is better that the plenum passed the case to the Central Party Control Commission for a calmer consideration. And it is not true that the Central Party Control commission is there only to expel people from the party. I do not know if it would not have been worse if that plenum during its occasionally tense proceedings had begun to evaluate the letter--and at the same time Bratkowski himself, as chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists and member of the Central Congress Commission--precisely from the point of view of the authorship of the letter. Within the Central Committee the opinions about the letter varied. I should add that those who moved to pass Bratkowski's case to the Central Party Control Commission did not even for a moment intend to expel him from the party. If they had that in their minds--they would primarily have demanded expelling Bratkowski from the Central Congress Commission. Since only the plenum had the right to expel..."

Asked why he agreed to return to work in the party apparatus, despite the disappointment experienced after December, he said:

"...Only because I am certain that Stanislaw Kania, who proposed that to me, has been from the beginning to this very day an adherent of settling our conflicts by political methods."

He had a conversation with me on that subject just before his election as Central Committee First Secretary and another one soon after. He told me quite clearly that as long as he is in that office he will not permit shooting at the workers. And that is for me his most important declaration. That is the reason I resolved to return to the party apparatus to promote the idea of settling our problems by political methods, by social agreements."

GAZETA ROBOTNICZA interviewed Zdzislaw Balicki, chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television. Here are a few questions and answers:

[Question] "...Do you watch television?"

[Answer] "Occasionally I do, but not glued to the screen until it signs off."

[Question] "Where do you intervene?"

[Answer] "I do not intervene in anything. At least not in advance. Certainly, when the parties concerned come to me with some program, I have my say, but recently I have had it increasingly seldom."

[Question] "Where are pressures heavier--from outside or from within?"

[Answer] "There are pressures from everywhere. I am not afraid of pressures. The worst thing is that my resistance to pressures is insufficient. Luckily enough, I have a sort of psychological comfort keeping me away from extreme pessimism..."

[Question] "Tell me, to whom finally does television belong?"

[Answer] "Radio and television have a few owners and, in addition, a few leaseholders. Formally, it is a government institution. Politically, like most Polish newspapers, it is shaped by the Central Committee. For that reason, in my opinion, the television newscast should be an official newscast, particularly at the present stage, when in the press there is actually pluralism. An official newscast also allows for another official position. It is a question of the government's loyalty [lojalnosc]. It does not mean that the newscast could not be better."

BARCIKOWSKI, GABRIELSKI SPEAK AT YOUTH CONGRESS

Barcikowski on Party-ZSMP Ties

AU301127 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 27 Apr 81 p 3

[Unidentified staffer's report on statements by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 26 April Warsaw session of the Third Congress of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth. "The Union Is and Will Be Treated As a Partner of the PZPR"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] DURING THE CONGRESS, MUCH DOUBT WAS FELT WITH REGARD TO THE PARTY AUTHORITIES' VAGUE POSITION ON THE YOUTH MOVEMENT. COMRADE BARCIKOWSKI WAS ASKED TO SUPPLY A PRECISE ANSWER TO THE QUESTION ABOUT THE PARTY'S RELATIONS WITH THE UNION OF SOCIALIST POLISH YOUTH [ZSMP].

"...In my view," K. Barcikowski said, "there should be no doubts as to our party's good wishes for your union and the hopes we attach to it. If you feel that the authorities' attitude toward the youth movement has not been defined adequately, then I think that in the course of discussions on the ninth party congress materials it will be possible to include in the programmatic tenets those definitions that are necessary in your view in order to make that attitude clear."

The issue of the PZPR's ideological leadership is indissolubly linked to the relationship between the party and the union. A great deal of doubt also arose on that score (as attested to by delegates's speeches during the plenary debates), and that is why the congress awaited the necessary explanations from K. Barcikowski. The explanations were given.

ABOVE ALL, THE PRACTICE OF ORDERING THE YOUTH MOVEMENTS, AS WAS THE CASE IN THE PAST PERIOD, MUST BE ABANDONED. THERE WILL BE JOINT DISCUSSIONS, EXCHANGES OF IDEAS AND JOINT SEARCHES FOR THE BEST SOLUTIONS, WHICH ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALISM AND THE INTERESTS OF THE UNION.

THE TEMPERATURE IN THE CONGRESS HALL ROSE DISTINCTLY WHEN SOMEONE PROPOSED THAT EDWARD GIEREK, PIOTR JAROSZEWICZ, MACIEJ SZCZEPANSKI AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FORMER LEADERSHIP SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT BEFORE THE NINTH PARTY CONGRESS and that the results of such proceedings should be published at the ninth congress.

K. Barcikowski agreed that the ninth congress should carry out the final squaring of accounts and thus close that phase of party discussions. At the same time, however, K. Barcikowski noted that each man should be held politically responsible for political activities, but wherever the law has been violated the charges should be examined by a court, following the necessary investigations, the preferment of charges and the substantiation of the indictment. As for E. Gierek, K. Barcikowski indicated that the case could be examined by the ninth congress because of the special significance of the case concerning a former party first secretary.

QUESTIONS WERE ASKED ABOUT THE MASS MEDIA. FULL INFORMATION IS WANTED ON THE ONE HAND, WHILE THE UNION WANTS ACCESS TO THE PARTY'S VIOVODSHIP PRESS ORGANS ON THE OTHER HAND. Comrade Barcikowski took the view that press, radio and television information was increasingly fuller, which did not mean that everything had been done. There is nothing to prevent the union--following consultations with the individual editorial boards--from being able to use, say, a column in a local paper, but we must bear in mind that the volume of many papers has been greatly reduced because of paper shortages and that this may make it difficult for the union to obtain such a column or columns.

ANOTHER INCISIVE QUESTION: K. BARCIKOWSKI WAS ASKED TO EXPLAIN WHAT HE HAD IN MIND WHEN HE SAID THAT IT WAS A POLITICAL ERROR TO SET UP THE ZSMP IN 1976.

Comrade Barcikowski explained that he did not question the decision to set up the union in 1976 and did not call it an error, but after 1976 he thought that it was wrong to include the Rural Youth Union in the union in question. That is why he had the moral right to maintain his stand now--on merging not only the youth movement, but also other rural organizations into entities that are often artificial. At the same time, he refuted the rumor that he had family ties with Waldemar Swirgon, the present head of the Rural Youth Union.

The ZSMP and the Rural Youth Union are two close and yet still distant organizations. According to K. Barcikowski, there is room for both of them in rural areas. There is much work to be done and many problems to be solved in both of them.

THE MANY QUESTIONS PUT TO K. BARCIKOWSKI INCLUDED ONE ON HIS RESPONSIBILITY FOR AGRICULTURE'S PRESENT STATE. THAT RESPONSIBILITY STEMS FROM HIS HAVING BEEN CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY IN 1971-75 AND, LATER ON, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

"...This is a question of a distinctly personal nature," K. Barcikowski said. "I take responsibility for whatever took place in the area for which I was responsible as one of the people who participated in the work of the [party] leadership. I am responsible as a Politburo candidate member, but I must say that, personally, I am not fully responsible for agricultural affairs. (...)I regard 1971-75 and my work in agricultural affairs during that time as the most successful period of my public activities. At that time we were able to devise a farm policy that was responsible for amazing leaps in farm production. However, in the mid-seventies various pressures of a sectarian nature began to appear in farm policy, and that was why I asked to be transferred from the post of Central Committee secretary to the post of minister of agriculture. I hope that as a minister I would be able to directly supervise farm affairs and control their course. My hopes did not materialize and that is why I resigned from the ministry in 1977. I was posted to Krakow to work as first secretary [of the viovodship committee]."

K. Barcikowski received a question from the floor at that moment and read it aloud: "COMRADE SECRETARY, WE WANT A SPECIFIC STATEMENT WITH REGARD TO THE ISSUE OF WHETHER THE ZSMP IS A PARTNER OF THE PARTY OR ONLY A NURSERY THAT PRODUCES CANDIDATES FOR THE PZPR."

"...I state with full conviction that your union is and will be treated as a partner of the PZPR. There can be no doubt on that score. In no case do we want to regard the union as a party nursery or preschool. On the contrary, our wish is to see in you a strong element of the youth movement that, while promoting its activity and ideological work, creates conditions for young people's political and ideological maturity. We expect that such young people will tend toward and not away from the party."

[Paris LE MONDE in French on 30 April carries on page 7 an 800-word Bernard Guetta Warsaw dispatch which cites a PAP report on statements made by PZPR Politburo member Barcikowski as guest of the Karl Marx Club 27 April and which adds the following point not cited in the press report: "Asked to give his personal opinion on the possibilities of a Soviet intervention Mr Barcikowski apparently replied finally that such possibilities existed if reason did not prevail at grassroots level within Solidarity and the party."]

Gabrielski Statement

AU301555 Warsaw SZTANDAR MŁODYCH in Polish 27 Apr 81 p 3

[Staffer report on statement made by Stanislaw Gabrielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee, at the 26 April session of the Third Congress of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth in Warsaw]

[Text] Stanislaw Gabrielski asked to make a statement after Kazimierz Barcikowski had spoken. let us recall that the questions addressed to K. Barcikowski included one that suggested that the Central Committee Department of Social Organizations, Sports and Tourism was trying to disrupt the Polish youth movement.

S. Gabrielski said that the allegation was untrue and that he had been one of the sponsors of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] and one of its deputy chairmen for 6 months. Therefore, it would be absurd on my part, he said, to try in any way to weaken my own organization and to deny a valuable, I think, passage of my own life. S. Gabrielski devoted all his efforts, when in charge for several months of the Central Committee department in question, to strengthening the active organizations and to encouraging them to develop militancy in all directions. S. Gabrielski drew the delegates' attention to the fact that the congress debate had not mentioned the complicated situation of the Polish youth movement. The Rural Youth Union is a leftwing, socialist youth organization and is close to the party and to the ZSMP. And yet unions are being formed that are ideologically alien to us and that continue to politically disrupt the Polish youth. I think, he said, that struggle for the political unity of the Polish youth movement and for young people's political unity is the overriding problem of the party and the socialist youth organizations. A great political battle for influence among young people will take place in the next few months. S. Gabrielski explained that the party had stated its position on the Rural Youth Union 4 months after establishing the rural youth circles--at a time when the Rural Youth Union's structures were in existence in 23 voivodships.

In conclusion S. Gabrielski expressed the hope that the ZSMP will be a strong and self-governing organization with a genuine base in the masses of young people.

SOLIDARITY NATIONAL CONGRESS SET FOR 31 AUGUST

LD301548 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (PAP)--At a press conference held here yesterday Solidarnosc spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz said the union is expecting to conclude regional elections by the end of May and elections to central authorities by the end of June.

Solidarnosc national congress is scheduled for 31 August, i.e. the anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk and Szczecin agreement, Solidarnosc spokesman said.

MINING MINISTRY, SOLIDARITY COMMISSIONS HOLD TALKS

LD301227 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Talks are being held at the Ministry of Mining in Warsaw between government representatives and the National Consultative Commission [KKP] and the National Coordinating Commission [KKK] of the mining section of NSZZ Solidarity. The main topic concerns problems connected with the work of miners on work-free Saturdays which occur in weeks in which there are holidays. Also being discussed are matters concerning the use of what is known as the mobilization fund to reward voluntary work by miners on work-free days.

Talks End

LD301934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Another round of talks has ended at the Ministry of Mining in Warsaw between representatives of the ministry's working groups and representatives of the National Consultative Commission [KKP], the National Coordinating Committee [KKK] and the mining section of NSZZ Solidarity. The debates were chaired by Prof Dr Benon Stranz, chairman of the state mining council, and Tadeusz Jedynak, member of the KWP Presidium.

Controversial regulations of the Council of Ministers decree of 26 February this year concerning working times were discussed, as well as the principles and means for allocating additional days off from work for face miners in 1981.

Other issues concerning ministry workers were also discussed. Concerning the above-mentioned Council of Ministers decree, it has been agreed that all Saturdays are free from work, which is in accord with the agreement protocol concluded between the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee on 3 September 1980 in the Manifest Lipcowy colliery. In view of the above, work on Saturdays can only be done voluntarily.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by mine workers on 22 April this year at the Jastrzebie colliery, and also in accordance with the resolution adopted at the National Congress of KKK delegates and the mining section of NSZZ Solidarity on 28 April this year at the Wujek colliery, it has been agreed to suspend payments of the so-called material incentives for work on Saturdays off. At the same time, it has been agreed that the sides will take up negotiations on the subject on 7 May.

Concerning other demands put forward by workforces, it has been agreed that these will be the subject of talks planned for the second 10-day period of May between the Ministry of Mining and the KKK of [as heard] the mining section of the NSZZ Solidarity.

SOLIDARITY MINERS REPRESENTATIVES MEET 28 Apr

LD301200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] At a general meeting held yesterday at the house of culture of the Wujek coal mine in Katowice, delegates from the interfactory founding committees of the mining section of the National Coordinating Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity evaluated the activity of the National Commission for Mining. A program of work for the rest of the year consisting of a dozen or more points was endorsed.

The delegates proposed, among other things, cooperation in work on the drafting of a new collective agreement for the mining industry and in the working out and endorsing of assumptions and plans for economic reform in this area of industry.

The delegates addressed an appeal to Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski requesting the repeal of paragraph 6 of the Council of Ministers decree of 26 February this year on the issue of free Saturdays and with regard to the elimination of all forms of incentive to work on work-free days.

UNION, GOVERNMENT TALKS END AT LABOR MINISTRY

LD301712 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Excerpt] At the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, talks have been concluded between working groups of the government and Solidarity concerning regulations and collective labor agreements. The government proposed to postpone for 1 year the issue of collective agreements and the introduction of the so-called branch cards, justifying it on account of the difficult situation in the country.

GOVERNMENT, TU TALKS ON WAGES, CONDITIONS REPORTED

LD301904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] The first session of the government-solidarity working group on wages and social conditions took place in Warsaw today. The delegations were led by Janusz Obodowski, minister of employment, wages and social affairs, and Eligiusz Naszkowski, member of the National Consultative Commission [KKP].

The government side proposed that the signing of new collective agreements and the introduction of the so-called branch cards [karty branżowe] should be postponed for 1 year, justifying this by the present bad state of the economy. At the same time it affirmed the intention to implement the package of social issues in conformity with the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. This applies primarily to the postulates on reform of the retirement system, family allowances and upbringing allowances, as well as to the system of compensation for increased cost of living.

The KKP delegation declared that as from the beginning of November last year the union has not tried to sign new collective agreements on branch cards, which also complies with the government's intentions. At the same time Solidarity reaffirmed its intention not to carry out any major changes this year as regards wages.

The two sides agreed that halting the implementation and signing of collective agreements does not, however, include certain measures concerning wages, but these will be at a lower level. This is particularly important in connection with the eventual reallocation of workforces. Solidarity also agreed that the union will study the problem of the ethics and dignity of work.

The two sides agreed to continue discussions on accelerating draft amendments to the system of social safeguards, and to draft the principles of the wages policy after 1981. The KKP delegation promised to accelerate its work on drafting its views on the proposals on social contributions, which will be submitted this year by the minister of employment, wages and social affairs for discussion.

GOVERNMENT-SOLIDARITY GROUPS DISCUSS RULE OF LAW

LD302120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] The second meeting of the government commission led by Prof Jerzy Bafia, the minister of justice, and the working group of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission [KKP] led by Zbigniew Bujak, member of the KKP Presidium, took place today. The two groups are discussing issues concerning the rule of law.

The state of legislative work of interest to the union was presented by the government side. A lively discussion was aroused by the problem of increasing the role played by Solidarity in combating manifestations of social pathology, such as alcoholism or speculation, which was suggested by the government side.

In Solidarity's opinion the observance of law [praworzadnosc] should be interpreted above all as the rule of law [rzady prawa]. Therefore, the development of this concept depends mainly on the authorities. The failure of various organs of the authorities and administration in the past to observe the law constitutes--in the opinion of the union--the primary cause of the lack of respect for law in the society.

EDUCATION MINISTRY, SOLIDARITY GROUPS HOLD TALKS

LD302222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] We have learned from the Ministry of Education that another working meeting of representatives of the national council of the education and upbringing section of NSZZ Solidarity and of the Ministry of Education and Upbringing took place on 29 and 30 April.

The implementation of demands contained in the social contracts signed last fall in Szczecin and Gdansk were discussed. These demands deal mainly with the functioning of the education and upbringing system, the living and working conditions of teachers and employees of the ministry, as well as social benefits.

The date of the next working meeting was set for 8 May. The talks were chaired on behalf of the Education Ministry by Vice Admiral Zygmunt Hoszcza and on behalf of the NSZZ Solidarity by Jerzy Roman, the chairman of the national council of the education and upbringing section.

GOVERNMENT-SOLIDARITY FOREIGN ACTIVITY TALKS END

LD301818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] The second round of talks between delegations of the government and NSZZ Solidarity on the subject of the union's international activities in the context of Poland's policy provisions, took place in Warsaw today. The delegations were led by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Wiejacz, and by Deputy Chairman of the National Consultative Commission Bogdan Lis.

The Solidarity delegation asked for help in supplying Poles employed abroad with union material. It is also important to ensure that trade unionists have telephone and telex links with the mother organization in Poland. The Solidarity delegation reiterated that it has no intention of joining any international organization. The present contacts abroad are of an exploratory and information exchange nature.

Bogdan Lis also said that (?by) announcing the (?intention) to send a union delegation abroad one can learn of attempts to exploit such a visit in a way that would be harmful to the interest of our country.

During the meeting, a representative of the passport office discussed the norms and procedures for issuing official passports. This problem is still to be discussed during working meetings with the passport office and the Committee for Trade Union Affairs.

After completing the agenda, the working group was dissolved by mutual agreement. Detailed problems resulting from the talks will be negotiated directly with the ministries and institutions concerned.

AGREEMENT ON 'AIR TIME' GUARANTEE REACHED

LD301708 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] The session of the working group of representatives of the government and of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity, which began on 27 April, continued its discussions on the mass media today at the Council of Ministers building in Warsaw. Both delegations are headed by press affairs representatives; for the government by Jozef Barecki and for Solidarity by Janusz Onyszkiewicz.

As in the first round of talks the discussion was devoted to the KKP's position on the issue of radio and television broadcasts and programs that have been prepared by Solidarity, as well as those devoted to the activities of this union. An agreement has been reached on the main issue--the guarantee of permanent air time for Solidarity on radio and television. There are differences concerning the duration of the transmissions and their frequency. The talks are continuing.

BALUKA APPEARS AT SZCZECIN PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

LD300853 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Edmund Baluka, former leader of the strike committee at the Szczecin shipyard in January 1971, yesterday afternoon reported to the voivodship public prosecutor's office in order to provide explanations. The day before yesterday at 2100 Edmund Baluka left the premises of the yard, where, as we know he has stayed since his illegal arrival in the country several days ago. He returned to Poland after an 8-year absence using a foreign passport issued under another name.

The public prosecutor's office has stated that he will not be provisionally arrested, but that Edmund Baluka has requested an additional guarantee in writing.

Last Tuesday the shipyard commission of NSZZ Solidarity assumed the position that Edmund Baluka should report to the voivodship public prosecutor's office in Szczecin in order to explain his activity abroad and his illegal return, and that the guarantees given to him were sufficient. We note, among other things, in the resolution: The assembled are assuming the position that Poland is a legally governed country and that the law should be binding on everybody and that everybody should conform with existing regulations. Every violation of legal rules by an individual requires a thorough and [words indistinct] clarification. The work force of the yard demands that Edmund Baluka as early as possible should return to work at the shipyard in Szczecin in accordance with the Gdansk and Szczecin agreements.

After an initial hearing yesterday at the public prosecutor's office in the presence of a NSZZ Solidarity representative and a lawyer, Edmund Baluka told the press that he does not regard himself guilty of what he has been accused.

INDUSTRIAL, AUTONOMOUS TRADE UNIONS HOLD SESSIONS

LD301450 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] A session of the consultative commission of the industrial trade unions was held yesterday. Its chairman, Albin Szyszka, presented a report on work during the last 6 months. Among other things, there were discussions of activities toward the speediest possible passing by the Sejm of the bill on trade unions, in a form corresponding to the postulates of members of the industrial unions. There was also support for the central board of the trade union of workers in communal and local economy with regard to the matter of the warning strike at the municipal transportation enterprise in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski on 27 March.

Also yesterday there was also a session of the Autonomous Trade Unions. Fourteen organizations signed the charter of confederation of these unions. The session agreed on the withdrawal of Autonomous Trade Union representatives from the work of the social committee for the celebration of 1 May due to differing positions regarding the form of the celebrations.

SEJM TO BE CONVENED 6 MAY; AGENDA OUTLINED

LD302252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 12th session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on 6 May this year. The agenda includes a report by the legislative work commission on the government draft bill on the trade unions of private farmers, and on registration of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations, and also the draft bill put forward by the Council of State on the registration of interunion organizations. It is also expected that reports will be given by the Commission for Administration, Regional Economy and Environmental Protection; the Commission for Construction and Construction Materials Industry; and also questions by Sejm deputies.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON CORRUPTION INVESTIGATIONS

LD010404 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (PAP)--Following a PAP report last Monday, TRYBUNA LUDU today brings more details on corruption investigations based on information provided by deputy director at the General Prosecutor's Office.

Beginning with April 10th, investigation procedures and inquiries relating to more than 100 cases have been started all over Poland. The charges being investigated concern use of official positions (?for) unlawful acquisition of material gains. Such charges have been levelled against 194 persons. Including 4 former ministers, 8 former deputy ministers, 6 former first secretaries of the PUPP voivodship committees, 7 ex-voivodas and town presidents, 7 vice-voivodas or town vice-presidents, as well as 35 persons performing managerial functions in central offices.

Eighty-seven persons have been interrogated and charged, including one minister, one deputy minister, one ex-voivoda and four vice-voivodas or town presidents.

In the course of investigation 59 persons have been arrested, including one minister, one voivoda and two town vice-presidents. By April 10th investigation of 16 cases has been completed and court procedures against 31 suspects have been started. Among others, one deputy-minister, one voivoda, one town vice-president and six persons performing leading functions in central offices have been charged with acceptance of unjustified material profits.

TURNOVER OF GIEREK PROPERTY TO BE DISCUSSED

LD302148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] The annual plan and budget of the town of Tomaszow Mazowiecki was discussed today by the municipal People's Council. It has been decided that a concrete decision on the plan and budget will be made at the next council session in May.

A motion was submitted during the discussion to hand over to the health service a special building belonging to Edward Gierke, the former first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, located in nearby Spala Forest.

(Czeslaw Tesz) submitted his resignation as mayor of the town. He explained that changes in leading posts are necessary for the efficient attainment of renewal.

NEW VOIVODAS APPOINTED IN ELBLAG; RZESZOW

LD010844 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (PAP)--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Zdzislaw Olszeski as Elblag Voivoda.

Olszewski, aged 46, served several terms as councillor of the Elblag City People's Council. He is member of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The premier also appointed Henryk Ficek as Rzeszow Voivoda. Ficek, aged 43, was rural community head in Brzozow district and from 1973 served as chairman of the voivodship committee of the United Peasant Party in Rzeszow.

PARTY'S TASKS, ROLE IN ECONOMIC FIELD DISCUSSED

LD301710 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (PAP)--The ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE economic weekly carries an article headlined "Party and Economy" by Stefan Krajewski. The author criticizes the to-date forms of molding Poland's economic policy by the party and presents some proposals which, he believes, should prevent a repetition of old mistakes in the future.

In the past, party apparatus links have been playing the role of centres enforcing the attainment of projected norms on business managers. Next, they have been controllers with personnel decisions--the most important instrument of enforcing the desired behavior at their disposal. In consequence of those methods of party influence on the economy, society has generally started to believe that the party bears the bulk of responsibility for failures and mistakes of the economic policy and the bad work of the economic apparatus, ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE wrote.

Conclusions must be drawn from the past experiences and mistakes. The party should not be an institution to solve immediate economic problems. It must not take over the jobs of state economic bodies and self-government bodies. It should purposefully strive to create partnership-based relations with the peasant and the democratic parties and all the trade unions. The party itself needs strong, demanding partners, able to present their stance and propagate it.

The party should focus not on replacing economic mechanisms, but on the creation of conditions providing for an extension of the scope of the mechanisms' operation, work towards their objectivity and rationality.

The party's number one tasks in the field of economy are: contribute to the creation of the party's economic programme, prepare economic initiatives, set guidelines and tasks for party organizations and party members in top business posts.

Resolutions, guidelines and tasks concerning the economy should be adopted by the party's representative bodies and be binding for the party apparatus and organizations. On the other hand, they must not be treated as directives binding the Sejm, People's Councils and top business bodies. The party may influence the operation of those bodies not institutionally, but through its representatives' participation in those bodies. Naturally, that must not be understood as a simple renunciation of any forms of institutional influence. Some scope of influence of this kind must be preserved, ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE wrote.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON END OF U.S. GRAIN EMBARGO

LD301742 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 30 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (PAP)--The lifting of U.S. embargo on the exports of grains and artificial fertilizers to the USSR was noted with attention worldwide. Restrictions of this kind always signal disturbances in international relations and are especially important when they concern relations between the world's two biggest powers, TRYBUNA LUDU said.

The daily wrote that various facts and the upholding of the ban on the exports of licences for some technological processes to the USSR "testify to the U.S. extremely great resistance to normalize U.S.-Soviet contacts."

"Irrespective of these or other motives by which President Reagan was guided in making his decision, the lifting of the embargo is the first step to easing East-West tension. That is also a de facto recognition that in the conditions of global interdependence an attempt to exert pressure by one big power on another usually ends in a failure.

"One would like to believe that, despite all Washington's objections, the lifting of the embargo will mark a beginning of the U.S. policy approaching U.S.-Soviet relations in a more realistic manner," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

NORWAY GRANTS CREDITS; PROTOCOL INITIALED

LD010348 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (PAP)--The sixth session of the Polish-Norwegian joint commission was held in Warsaw from 27-30 April. The joint commission discussed the economic situation in Poland [words indistinct].

The Norwegian side granted Poland credit guarantees of 400 million Norwegian krone, 300 million of which are destined for buying raw materials and semifinished products, and 100 million for buying machines and equipment. In addition, the Norwegian side has granted Poland 16 million Norwegian krone of additional credits for the import of cheese and meat.

As a result of the session, the text of a trade agreement valid until 1985 has been agreed upon and initialed. A protocol for 1 year has also been signed.

JUSTICE MINISTER BAFIA MAKES VISIT TO AUSTRIA

For reportage on Minister of Justice Jerzy Bafia's arrival in Vienna and coverage of the visit, see the Austria section of the 1 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

SPACIL VISITS, OPENS CSSR CULTURAL CENTER

AU301138 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Apr 81 p 7

["JL"-signed report: "Czechoslovak Cultural Center in Szczecin"]

[Text] Szczecin--On Tuesday a branch of the Czechoslovak cultural and information center in Warsaw was opened in Szczecin, a city in which "days of Czechoslovak culture" have been held for many years. The cultural institution in downtown Szczecin was opened by D. Spacil, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, in the presence of St. Staniszewski, department director at the Polish People's Republic's Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and representatives of the PZPR Central Committee and the Szczecin Voivodship's political and cultural life. J. Rehorek, Czechoslovak ambassador in Poland, was also present.

CEAUSESCU, LEADERS ATTEND BUCHAREST MAY DAY RALLY

AU301543 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other party-state leaders this afternoon participated in a big Bucharest mass rally devoted to May Day, the day of international solidarity of all working people." The meeting, which took place at the Palace of Sports and Culture, was attended by "members of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government, veteran party members, leaders of central, mass and public organizations, generals and officers, party-state activists, working people in Bucharest enterprises and institutions and chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest."

The meeting was opened by Bucharest General Mayor Gheorghe Pana. Cornel Onescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions, spoke about the significance of this event. He reported on the Romanian working people's achievements in fulfilling plan provisions and building the comprehensively developed socialist society, under the guidance and leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. "The speaker also referred to Romania's foreign policy of peace and cooperation and stressed that our country bases all its international activity on the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, nonuse of force and the threat of force and respect for each people's rights to be masters of its destiny and develop in freedom and independence. He expressed the determination of Romania, the RCP and all our people to continue to unswervingly militate for a policy of peace, detente, broad international cooperation and independence."

In conclusion, the speaker expressed all our people's commitment to continue to unflinchingly implement the party-state domestic and foreign policy in all fields.

The festive meeting concluded in an atmosphere of great patriotism. The participants cheered for the party, Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, our heroic workers class, our hardworking people and our free and independent socialist fatherland.

ANDREI RECEIVES U.S. DELEGATE TO MADRID

AU302007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Apr (AGERPRES)--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received on April 30 Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation to the Madrid conference, now visiting Romania.

During the interview, they exchanged views on some problems of the international situation and especially on the need for action to be taken to help the success of the Madrid conference that should lead to an agreement on increasing the confidence-building and disarmament measures, the expansion of the relations of collaboration on all planes among the Helsinki Final Act signatory states, the securing of the continuity of the process inaugurated in Finland's capital, the promotion of peace, detente, collaboration and understanding in the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU301355 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the Canadian Parliament leader led by Senate Speaker Jean Marchand, who is paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA].

The meeting was attended by Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Emilia Sonea, GNA vice chairman; and Tiberiu Muresan, deputy. Peter McLaren Roberts, Canada's ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

Expressing full gratitude for this meeting, the Senate speaker extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and most cordial wishes from Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau and the Canadian people. He also expressed satisfaction at the opportunity to visit Romania and thus examine new ways and means of expanding cooperation between Romania and Canada. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest and asked him to extend cordial greetings and best wishes to the Canadian prime minister as well as wishes for prosperity and peace to the Canadian people.

During the meeting, the sides pointed out the friendly relations between Romania and Canada and stressed that they have continuously expanded and been enriched in recent years. They appreciated the positive evolution of trade exchanges, of the industrial and scientific-technological cooperation and of cooperation in the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy. The talk also emphasized the desire of both sides to increasingly expand Romanian-Canadian relations, to powerfully develop bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other fields and to initiate cooperation ventures in third markets.

The sides also pointed to the important role of the two parliaments in steadfastly promoting Romanian-Canadian cooperation and strengthening friendship between our peoples, to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the overall cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

The sides also discussed topical international issues and assessed that it is necessary to make greater efforts to resume and continue the policy of detente, cooperation and respect for national independence; to peacefully resolve states of tension and conflict through negotiations; and to base relations among states on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs and nonuse of force and the threat of force. They also stressed the importance of attaining real security and unhampered cooperation in Europe. In this respect, they stated that it is necessary to take resolute action to successfully conclude the Madrid meeting and convene a conference on trust and disarmament.

The sides also stressed the need to halt the arms race, to adopt concrete measures for military disengagement and disarmament and to prevent the deployment of new nuclear missiles and weapons in Europe and the world; they also stressed the importance of eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order. Both sides assessed that parliaments should make a greater contribution to constructively resolving complex problems facing mankind, ensuring world peace and security, promoting friendship and cooperation among nations and attaining the ideals of freedom, independence and progress for all peoples.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

ION PATAN, CSSR'S SIMON MEET IN BUCHAREST

AU301214 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0942 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Apr (AGERPRES)--The working meeting between Ion Patan, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the joint Romanian-Czechoslovak government commission of economic and technico-scientific collaboration, and Josef Simon, vice-chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, chairman for Czechoslovakia of the commission, concluded in Bucharest, on April 29.

During the meeting, they examined the activity of economic collaboration, cooperation and specialization in production, held in the period elapsed since the 12th session of the commission, the unfolding of the trade exchanges in 1981 and by 1985, and fresh actions were agreed upon on the occasion, for their expansion and diversification.

The two chairmen signed a protocol at the end of the proceedings stipulating concrete measures for the further expansion of the economic and technico-scientific collaboration in machine-building, electronics and electrical engineering, chemistry, metallurgy and other sectors of mutual interest.

CEAUSESCU GREETES KARMAL ON AFGHAN NATIONAL DAY

AU301218 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Apr 81 p 4

[Congratulatory cable sent by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Babrak Karmal, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on that country's national day]

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Kabul.

The third anniversary of the revolution day of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is an opportunity for me to extend warm congratulations and wishes for good health to you, as well as wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Afghan people on the road of the country's democratic development.

I want to take this opportunity to express my conviction that the relations of cooperation between the RCP and the People's Democratic Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will continue to develop and strengthen in the interests of our peoples and countries and of the general cause of peace, independent development, security and understanding throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

VIRGIL CAZACU MEETS WITH GREEK CP OFFICIALS

AU291427 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, met with Comrade (Leonidas Kirkos), member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party (Interior) and deputy in the Greek parliament, who is on a friendly visit in Romania.

Comrade (Leonidas Kirkos) asked the host to convey warm greetings and cordial congratulations on May Day and on the 60th anniversary of the RCP--the party's glorious jubilee--on behalf of the leadership of the Greek Communist Party (Interior) and the secretary general of that party's Central Committee, Comrade Haralambos Drakopoulos, together with wishes for new and important successes to the Romanian people in building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Virgil Cazacu asked the Greek guest to extend, on behalf of Comrade Ceausescu and the party leadership, warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Haralambos Drakopoulos and to the leadership of the Greek Communist Party (Interior).

On this occasion, the two sides briefed each other about the current concerns of the RCP and the Greek Communist Party (Interior) and expressed their joint desire to continue to act to develop relations between the two parties and the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples in the interests of the Romanian people and the Greek people and the cause of peace, security and national independence and international cooperation and collaboration.

FADILJ HODZA SPEAKS ON KOSOVO UNREST, 'ENEMIES'

AU291730 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Speech delivered by Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium to educational, scientific and public workers in Pristina on 27 April--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, I want to speak about recent events and their supporters, open enemies of Socialist Yugoslavia and our nonaligned government, who have been unmasked these days in many meetings and conferences throughout our province by all strata of our society. These events are now not only spurned by Kosovo but also by all Albanians in general, and by other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia. However, I also want, later, to direct your attention to some reactions in the world to the recent unpleasant events and their supporters, and also to the background of some slogans, or views, which are being openly expressed.

I want to say that world reaction has been largely responsible, pointing out that the demonstrations were nationalist, organized by enemies, great-Albanian irredentists, and also that behind them are those dark forces in the outside world which always incite tense situations in this part of Europe also. They do not desire peace or good for Kosovo or Yugoslavia on the whole, nor for the Balkan peoples. Although they are few, those who openly supported the enemy in all the things he demanded still exist. We say in a loud voice that we have known them before. We have denounced them one after the other, those who want to turn back the wheel of history, who are enemies of socialism and against a successful development of Yugoslavia and Kosovo. The most vociferous were the Ballists, Zogists and others like these. These are notorious traitors of the Albanian people, and their brethren in ideology are the Ustashas, Chetniks and other fanatical anticommunists and obscurantists. They, Yugoslavia's well-known enemies, raised their voice in a very small part of the Western press.

Our national-liberation struggle and our socialist revolution have identified them once and for all as foreign servants and traitors of their people. The Ballists, Zogists, members of the Kosovo League outside the country, pseudo-Marxists, pseudo-Leninists, the Red Front and other notorious enemies of true socialism, extreme monarchist groups and the most extreme, dogmatic Stalinist groups all played the same tune and took part in the same dance. This in itself testifies to the nature of events instigated in Kosovo, and to the true aims of their organizers. Unfortunately this motley chorus, made up of the Albanian peoples' traitors spread throughout the world, and whose members are working for various agencies, was joined again for the second time by ZERI I POPULLIT, organ of the AWP Central Committee. It presented itself openly as the protector of the exponents of hostility and counterrevolution in Kosovo, making itself an advocate of their hostile slogans.

When the veil is removed from the demagogic slogans used by the enemies in the first days, and when their real intentions are perceived, then it is obvious today that their goal was to provoke unrest in Kosovo and create instability in the SFRY and the Balkans. The remarks about economic problems which were emphasized at the beginning of the demonstrations were only a facade to attract the attention of as many naive students and other people as possible. This was a preface to other devilish aims. If they were interested in the solution of social matters, in those who live in the faculties and boarding schools, would they have wrecked the students' hostel which [word indistinct]. As far as all well-intentioned people are concerned, there are enough self-managing ways in our country to discuss and solve all social and other problems; and not the way the demonstrations' organizers acted in Pristina, Podujevo, Vucitrn and Urosevac. They expressed their destructive and ruinous desires in a barbarous manner. In this planned and contrived scenario, their true intentions were to provoke disorders and later to incite the lowest nationalist passions along with sabotaging the welcome for Tito's relay race. Their aim was to later attack our whole social and political system.

As an alternative to self-managing socialist, nonaligned Yugoslavia, unity and brotherhood, they offer, both in a hidden manner and publicly, feudal-bourgeois monarchy or the Stalinist nationalism of the greater-Albanian irredentists. It is obvious that this will never be allowed by the Albanian nationality or the other Yugoslav peoples, who are resolute in protecting and further developing all the achievements of their national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution in which the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia ensured its true freedom and all the conditions for comprehensive progress.

But it is not necessary to make a deep analysis of our self-managing sociopolitical system or to compare it with other systems, although all people have the right to determine the manner of their existence. However, I am completely convinced, just like the majority of our people, that we are on a correct road and that no other conditions or system would have ensured the freedom which we possess nor our rapid progress from the inherited backwardness. In such a social system, we have indeed achieved much and enjoy high respect throughout the world. Although we do not claim that we have created, nor do we intend to create, an ideal society, because such a system does not exist, I can say that today there is no serious student of political conditions who, proceeding from the essence of scientific socialism and the values of our society which are assessed on the basis of the position of the workers class and all working people, does not pay tribute to this Yugoslav community, this democratic federal Yugoslavia.

We know that there are richer and bigger countries and peoples just as there are political systems in which much more is being said about the rights and freedoms of the people and workers class or material wealth, but I am quite certain that no one has more thoroughly begun the process of really liberating the workers class and really changing the socioeconomic position of the working people. On the contrary, few can boast such results as Yugoslavia has achieved in this sphere. Few can show such great results in the emancipation of man and in consolidating his essential rights, that is, the right to manage, on the basis of social ownership, his work, the results of his work and his entire destiny.

Self-management has created possibilities for the widest stratas of the working people to manage social affairs. Why has this socialist ideal and practice evolved? [sentence indistinct] But until now, there has been no other theory or more suitable way to solve relations among peoples in the process of social development, or to solve relations between state and society and between authority and freedom, the best security of a person's freedom. We have taken large steps in this process of worker, social self-management and in its development of new forms of democracy, in which the classic state is gradually removed, not only formally but also essentially, because the workers' power becomes more and more evident. This is the continuation of our revolution. Its value will be increasingly manifested and it will have increasingly better results, which even now are such that we do not need to envy anyone. On the contrary, there are some who have reason to envy us.

Demagogical slogans about forming a seventh republic, about the alleged unequal position of the Albanians and their alleged exploitation, directly attack our community and deny all the results we have achieved, Kosovo's assertion as an equal subjective factor of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY, and the struggle for brotherhood, unity and national equality. Whoever understands politics knows that there are republics in the contemporary world in which the working class and people do not have democratic rights, or national freedom and other liberties. For this reason, such a title in itself is meaningless, and in this specific case that slogan of a Kosovo republic, in the context in which it is expressed, is the expression of the most reactionary chauvinist elements which aim at endangering all the achievements of the Albanians in Kosovo and Yugoslavia. Behind this demagogical slogan is hidden the true aim of destroying Tito's Yugoslavia, which is the guarantee of Albanians' freedom and progress on this territory.

As everyone knows, our country is multinational. The positions we have achieved up to now on national problems in our country, and their solution, are the result of unusually great efforts and a very difficult road. During the national liberation struggle under the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party, a long struggle was waged, also with arms, for togetherness, unity, equality and brotherhood. Socialist Federal Yugoslavia is an example to the world of the successful solution of national problems. All nations and nationalities in this country have achieved the most rapid development and have attained the most complete national affirmation. We Albanians have made gigantic steps forward. We have achieved a progress which we could not even have imagined some time ago. The Albanian nationality has realized its full equality with the other peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia within the political system of the SFRY. This reinforces the historical unity and cohesion of the SFRY.

The SFRY's consolidation and reinforcement, and not its weakening and disintegration, are of vital importance to the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and to realizing its full national equality. Full equality is guaranteed by the constitutional status of the Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo within the Yugoslav federation as an integral part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. In the complex, real situation in the Balkans created by history, the slogan on transforming the Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo into a republic is, defacto, orientated toward Yugoslavia's destruction, toward the realization of sinister irredentist aims, and toward opening the border questions which, in the Helsinki Final Act, are assessed as a great danger to the protection of peace in Europe and the world. That slogan is opposed to the interests of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and the other peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia. I am completely convinced that this is not in the essential interests of the Albanian people. The Albanian nationality in Kosovo is deeply aware that it has realized and can further enrich its own full national freedom not through confrontation with the Serbian and other Yugoslav peoples, but through strong brotherly unity with them. The Albanian communists of Kosovo and the Albanian nationality led by them, as well as the Serbian communists and people, have through struggle and bloodshed reached an unbreakable conclusion that only with full harmony, solidarity and unity can they strengthen their own freedom. For this reason we have denounced and denounce today the instigation of hatred and lack of faith toward the Serbian and other peoples. We denounce it as the voice of the most reactionary and sinister forces, the enemies and traitors of the Albanian and Serbian people.

At the same time, during the entire difficult struggle for equality, brotherhood and unity, for free development for all peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia, the LCY has fought and still fights against all nationalisms, for no nation is immune to this phenomenon. In any society where there is not a continuous struggle against nationalism, there is no success in implementing the progressive values and freedom-loving aspirations of the time. In past years, nationalisms have held sway a number of times in the Balkans, and the tragic consequences are well known to all. It is a reality that nationalist developments have not brought happiness to anyone. Therefore, assertions about honorable peoples of the world and about aggressive and hegemonist peoples have a sad sound. He who speaks in this way has no clue about the true class essence of nations and the class processes in them.

Without taking into consideration whether or not the creators of these views have looked in their own dictionaries, or foreign ones, for the understanding of nationalism, life has taught us that nationalism is completely reactionary, without taking into consideration whose it is or where it comes from. Every narrow nationalist idea objectively means a strengthening of the reactionary forces both in the sphere of its own nation and in international relations. It is also known that nationalism results in chauvinism. It is not a characteristic of the people but of certain reactionary big-state circles who, in poisoning their own nation or a part of it with nationalist passions, attempt to push it into the fire in order to realize their own devilish aims. What this means was shown best by Hitlerite Nazi domination and Mussolini's fascism.

During the past, great-Albanian separatism and great-Serbian hegemonism challenged each other in Kosovo.

We know that they appeared in one form or another time after time in a destructive manner. During the struggle and revolution, we Albanian communists and partisans in Kosovo fought against all forms of nationalism, sometimes with arms, together with the communists of Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia. We were victorious against all kinds of nationalism. But still they are revived from time to time. We faced them constantly during our socialist construction, of course in other forms. Now, as you see, Albanian nationalism has manifested itself fully not only in Kosovo but elsewhere. In Kosovo, it is additionally tainted with separatism and irredentism. For our socialist community, based on true internationalism, this is as dangerous as other nationalisms, against which we Yugoslav communists, peoples and nationalities have energetically fought until now and will continue to do so in future wherever they appear.

Were greater Albanian nationalism to gain momentum, it would also fan greater Serbian, greater Bulgarian, greater Greek and all other nationalisms in the Balkans in their ghostly forms. And then they could easily become a good base for all those aggressive forces in the world that are striving to transform the Balkans into a powderkeg, a dangerous hotbed of war, in our Balkan Peninsula and beyond.

Has history perhaps not taught us enough from this viewpoint? Every intelligent person, no matter how little he knows about politics, understands this. Can it be that certain circles in Tirana have become so rabid with greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism that they fail to see the danger they are creating for the independence of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, by inciting and defending those who attack the stability of the Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo and the integrity of all Socialist Yugoslavia? Do they fail to see that by such actions they endanger the existence of Albania itself? It appears clearly that they must have lost every sense of responsibility toward their own people and their vital interests. Our oldest comrades, who fought against the occupier, remember very well how the occupier strongly incited, in addition to nationalism, all separatist and great-state currents, considering it to be a way of destroying Yugoslavia and combating the national liberation army. We successfully opposed separatism and all forms of nationalism and chauvinism then, as today, with the policy of unity and brotherhood, and have unmasked the reactionary nature of separatism.

The other side of the coin is that Albanian nationalism has been intertwined with the slogan for a republic. We have six republics, why not a seventh? The chauvinists and irredentists are asking in a supposedly naive way. We all know the genesis of Kosovo's autonomy. It was born in the program of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia even before the war, while its concrete political construction took place during the national liberation struggle and the revolution. We gave it a definitive constitutional and juridical form with the will of all our nations and nationalities by provincial, republican and federal decision in 1945 and 1946 and have sanctioned this in our Constitutions. This means that by plenipotentiary decisions, on the basis of the freely-expressed will of the population of Kosovo at the time, and of the peoples and nationalities of Serbia, we have joined the Socialist Republic of Serbia within the framework of the SFRY. These decisions were based on the national, historical, economic, cultural, political and other particulars of Kosovo and on the specific historical and political circumstances.

The SFRY has been built in harmony with the struggle for the full solution of the national issue, whereas federalism is only a reflection of the successful solution of this issue in our country. Just as our entire country has gone through definite and known stages of development, our two autonomous provinces have also traversed the same path. They have been and are a part of our federalism. This means that the province is fully equal and bears equal responsibility for its own development, as well as for the development of the Yugoslav community as a whole. Within the framework of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the province achieves those sovereign rights which are in the common interest of the working people and citizens of the republic as a whole.

Kosovo is equally represented in all the organs, organizations and institutions of the federation and of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Kosovo participates and is responsible for creation and implementation of the domestic and foreign policy of Yugoslavia, and for the present and future life and development of our socialist community. In the same way the Albanians in Yugoslavia, wherever they may live, are totally free and equal as citizens and as a national community; therefore, neither we nor anyone else in Yugoslavia sees the need for any changes in this fundamental organization of our country. We have a very broad system of representative organs, that is, a system of delegates, at commune, provincial and republic level and up to SFRY Assembly, empowered to broach any issues including the constitutional ones.

No one has the right, whether in our country or the outside world, to play with our victories and our constitutional system. We have never permitted, nor will we permit, anyone ever to do that.

Some people's hysterical shouts about republic, be they from our country or from outside, are not only entirely hostile, but also serve as a trap set up with diabolical intentions. It is not the first time that we are confronted with the spreading of nationalism and separatism and with such obscurantist aims as destabilizing Socialist Yugoslavia. This can be seen even more clearly if we observe the manner in which the republic slogan has been advanced, and even better if recent events are carefully analyzed.

The national irredentists are dreaming about a republic that would join together all Albanians in Yugoslavia. This means not only the Albanians in Kosovo, but also those in Macedonia and Montenegro. That concept fits in with the fascist-type plans and actions of the so-called Second League of Prizren, a concept which our people rejected, rifle in hand, in the national liberation struggle. They are the same slogans used by the Ballists, those traitors to the country, who incited the Albanians of Kosovo against the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution, and they are identical with those of other traitors of the country--let us just remember the similar slogans of the Serbian Chetniks or the Ustasha slogan: Croats rally under the flag! With the same slogans that the nationalists in the ranks of the Albanians think of grabbing other territories, in the same way the chauvinists in the ranks of other nationalisms would think of pouncing on Kosovo and even on parts of Albania. It does not take much intelligence to understand that this would be a disaster for the peoples of the Balkans. Parallel to it and similar reactionary and demagogic visions, the Ballist remnants are also reviving the fascist plans to create a so-called greater Albania to a much greater extent than created by Mussolini in 1941 with the occupation of Albania and the carving up of the occupied parts of Yugoslavia and Greece.

That is why that slogan is also an expression of the blackest nationalism and is deeply counterrevolutionary. Its creators are disturbed by the essence of our federation. Like the fascists, they would want to instigate quarrels among us and about our borders. They would like to sow distrust and hatred among our peoples and nationalities, but we will never allow it.

In their political megalomania, which is not far removed from adventurism, certain responsible persons in Tirana have tried particularly hard recently to present themselves as defenders of the Albanians in Kosovo and Yugoslavia, as a kind of patron. They are supposedly very distressed about the position of their Albanian brethren in Yugoslavia. They are preoccupied with some Piedmont role in every respect.

But, have the Kosovo people not shown their maturity? Have they not taken their fate in their own hands ever since the national liberation war and the revolution, rifle in hand, together with all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia? Did Kosovo not give 50,000 partisans who, together with the other fighters of Yugoslavia, under the command of the legendary Marshal Tito, fought against the invader and the country's traitors? In this common, difficult, but glorious struggle of all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the Albanians gave proof of their maturity in the field and contributed to the creation of the SFRY, thus gaining the right to decide their own destiny without anybody's outside patronage. [applause]

Our people are fully conscious of their positions, know what they want and decide on their fate themselves. Kosovo has mature, tested and ideologically and politically elevated cadres. Kosovo has people who are ready, like they were during the national liberation war and the revolution, to give everything for the good of the Albanian people, for the good of all peoples and nationalities of our socialist province and of Socialist Yugoslavia as a whole. The Kosovars, united and in brotherhood with each other--Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Muslims, Turks and others--united around the policy of the LCY and around Comrade Tito's magnificent deed, have clear prospects before them. They have a young and conscious working class. They have a large number of intellectuals, a loyal socialist peasantry and a freedom-loving and progressive youth. They have nearly 90,000 members of the LCY. All of them have known and know now how to engage themselves boldly for the development of all the fruits of the national liberation struggle and of the socialist revolution and, with this will, are building a better and happier life for all.

On our clear socialist and self-managing path and orientation, we have had from the very beginning of the revolution, we have now and will have in the future various renegades, traitors, spies of foreign obscurantist forces and agents of various centers. This time, too, they poured their poison and unfortunately managed to deceive part of our youth with demagogic slogans, our youth who, like all of us, are sincerely interested in the more rapid development and most effective solution of difficulties in Kosovo as well as throughout our country.

It is regrettable that the authors of the long writings of ZERI I POPULLIT, organ of the AWP Central Committee, hastened so much and presented vain attempts to identify a small handful of open enemies with the Albanian people in Kosovo. They do not want to see that the overwhelming majority, particularly of the Albanian people in Kosovo and Yugoslavia, have denounced the organizers of the demonstrations as enemies of socialism, and the demonstrations as being utterly harmful.

Those in Albania who present the enemies of socialist and self-managing Yugoslavia as their friends harm themselves. The counterrevolutionaries and foreign agents have been branded before and will always be branded as enemies of the interests of the Albanian people. Their reactionary role can in no way be camouflaged with appeals to Marxism-Leninism, to the AWP or to other ideas alien to genuine socialism and the free development of Albanians anywhere.

The enemies of Yugoslavia are now citing the incidents in Pristina and in some other places in Kosovo to disseminate all kinds of untruths, including various absurd speculations on the number of people killed and injured. The way those undesired events took place is known. But some people in the outside world do not want to see this consciously. In Albania, however, they go even further and in their shortsightedness they do not blame the real culprits for these victims, that is, the enemies of the people and of the Albanians, but want to blame instead the peoples of Yugoslavia.

We sincerely express our regret that there were victims, but I want also to say clearly: First, that the victims were caused by the organizers of the hostile disorders in our country and, second, that we will resolutely defend by all means the fruits of the revolution and of the postwar socialist construction. Let everyone know this. Our people are asking: How is it possible for Tirana to show such great sentiment toward the organizers of the Pristina demonstrations, who are sworn enemies of the SFRY? Did it not occur to them at least once [words indistinct] that since 1945 [words indistinct] of the Albanians in Yugoslavia. What kind of brothers are they who do not rejoice at the results that we have attained in all fields of our life? Why do they not criticise the situation in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania? Sad news occasionally comes from over there. Our people express great sorrow when they hear about concentration camps, prisons, the liquidation of distinguished organizers of the national liberation struggle and of the postwar construction. There are those who say that in our country there are many political prisoners.

[Words indistinct] that Albania has more political prisoners than all of Yugoslavia, which is 10 times larger. We are asking: What is the fate of numerous people who have disappeared? How could we remain indifferent toward that and many other things in Albania, particularly when it comes to the lives of prominent and deserving people such as Politbureau and Central Committee members, generals, officers, communists and other revolutionaries of the Albanian people. We have never mentioned these things previously in order not to burden Yugoslav-Albanian relations. But as all sorts of accusations are made against us in the name of brotherhood, let us be allowed to remind our brothers in Albania about some facts in their country (?which distress us deeply). There is no need to speak at length about our genuinely rapid economic development, for it is generally known, nor about the efforts being made to stabilize the economy in Kosovo as well as in the country as a whole. I see no particular need to speak about various economic and other problems that we are experiencing and are discussing openly, about which we may even polemicize strongly in order to find the best possible way to solve them successfully, so that we may develop most rapidly. These are our problems. We must solve them by ourselves and in the way we think best. We have sufficient knowledge to study and solve them and we thus have no need for advice from anyone, because nobody else can solve them except ourselves. But I am stressing all this because in Albania it is claimed that all the economic troubles and the grave legacy which still burdens Kosovo is the fault of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the other Yugoslav peoples who have fought together [words indistinct] and who are all gendarmes in the socialist unity, sharing all good together.

It is evident that in the accusations from Tirana there is the desire that Albanians in Yugoslavia oppose and quarrel with the other nations and nationalities in our country. There they look at everything that happens in our country with field glasses. Why do they pretend not to see? Why don't they want to say that all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia in unity, brotherhood and full solidarity have made the greatest step forward in our history in Tito's time. Everyone knows very well that Kosovo, although it has achieved much, is still one of the less developed regions in Yugoslavia. We are still behind the developed republics, which on other hand are behind the European countries that are at a high stage of development. But what did we start from, comrades? It should be said that we have been in the lowest stage of Ottoman feudalism and pastoral production. It is useless to cite Marx to those who so often invoke true Marxism. He clearly said the material base cannot be so easily changed by good intentions. To achieve this, great sacrifices and great efforts are needed over a long period. I can proudly say that in this relatively short period, when we have had comprehensive development along with the greatest population explosion in Europe, we nevertheless have realized progress for which even the developed countries needed long decades. That progress has been achieved precisely because of our willpower and thanks to the support of the entire socialist community of Yugoslavia.

We have achieved progress such as few others can boast, especially those who attempt to incite hatred among peoples to revive ghosts from the past and to create distrust of other Yugoslav peoples toward the entire Albanian people. This is not to say that we are satisfied with the achievements until now. And we will not stop there, but advance even more rapidly, relying in the first place on our own forces and with the support and help of all our socialist republics and the Province of Vojvodina. All the necessary material and technological conditions have been created for a better development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the forthcoming 5-year period from 1981.

If as they say, the Serbs, or rather the Socialist Republic of Serbia, is to blame for Kosovo's backwardness, should not the majority of the Albanians then ask who is to blame for Albania's backwardness? All the data of world economic institutions clearly show that Albania is at the lowest stage of economic development in Europe, and even comparisons with Kosovo do not put them in a more advantageous position. But undoubtedly someone is at fault for this, now one, now another and then a third, as the wind blows. We are not ungrateful. Just as we do not allow the Serbian people or other peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia to be muddled, we vigorously condemn such attempts against the Albanians of Kosovo. Our people rightfully ask: Why do the protectors of the Albanian people of Kosovo not provide any data to show Kosovo's dynamic socioeconomic development until now?

Why do they not make comparisons of the socioeconomic achievements in this period in Kosovo with those of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania? They do not want and dare not do this, because they would unmask themselves in a most convincing manner.

Our critics in Tirana talk a lot about the low standard of living in Kosovo. And we ask: Which standard? If the standard of living includes food, clothing, housing, schools, health institutions, modern roads, railways and so on--is Kosovo not at a higher stage than Albania? And what could we say if we compared freedom of the people and their socioeconomic positions? This is an unusually important and essential element in the life of the individual and for socialism. Let the Pristina commune speak for this. Does it not have more electric cookers, refrigerators and other appliances, television sets and cars than the whole of Albania? Kosovo has twice as many students as Albania, although the latter's population is almost twice that of Kosovo's. Our students and pupils, regardless of all the difficulties that they have and all this noise about their bad conditions, have a higher standard of living than their colleagues in Albania.

It does not take much thought to realize that a farmer here has all the opportunities to achieve a high production, to use modern equipment at work and to live at a much higher level than a farmer in Albania who has had to join, willingly or by force, a cooperative and become a hired laborer. Here I am reminded of a popular saying about the weary foot slogger pitying a man on horseback because his legs are dangling.

I would not mention all this had they not been pointing at us. They talk to us as brothers. We, too, as brothers have the right to show concern about this situation in Albania. We do not enjoy their misfortune; we do not rejoice at the difficulties and the heavy inherited burden which cannot be easily overcome. On the contrary, we are pleased at every success achieved by our brotherly people in Albania. Not only the Albanians are pleased, but all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. However, the facts are not unknown to us. If we are lectured to, we can openly say what is what, and what is black and what is white.

Civil rights and freedoms in our country are clearly defined in the Yugoslav Constitution and the constitutions of the socialist republics and our provinces. Everything that is written down is really respected. Such are our real social relations.

Our citizen really enjoys all the civil rights existing in the world, full freedom and personal dignity, from freedom of thought and speech to freedom of religion. A person can live wherever he likes throughout Kosovo and Yugoslavia; he can go abroad and remain there or return as he wishes.

However, in Albania you cannot go from one district to another or live there without permission. All movement is controlled. The leading people in Albania think that they have shown great revolutionary spirit by closing down or pulling down all the mosques and churches or transforming them into warehouses, and by liquidating all the hodzas and priests. Kosovars justly say: May the beautiful home of such freedom and revolutionary spirit stay far away from us.

Those who talk to us about civil rights and freedoms are those who have sealed off their own people and who do not allow them to move normally about their own country or to go out to see the world, and they prevent foreigners from going to their country.

We are sorry for the Albanian people today. We are sorry that the Albanian people today are so isolated from the world and exposed to such strong indoctrination and intimidation about being surrounded only by enemies. We are convinced that the Albanian people are not now in danger from their neighbors, and I want to emphasize that no danger threatens Albania today or ever from the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

We, members of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium and the highest organs of Kosovo and Serbia, have said that the recent events were assessed as the work of sinister forces abroad. Various agencies found their servants here and put their fingers into these dirty antisocialist, antiself-managing acts. Foreign plans with all sorts of aspirations and calculations can be remembered in the Balkans over a long period. The assessments mentioned above show clearly that the escalation of disorders would have very grave consequences for the peaceful development of our country, for Yugoslav-Albanian relations and for the general situation in the Balkans. All these are facts, but there exists also another dimension in these sinister plans. It is an attempt in the present unfavorable international situation to deal a blow to Yugoslavia as a pioneer and one of the most active members of the nonaligned countries' movement, that is, they try to undermine the Nonaligned Movement from this side, too.

I can say that those who think that Yugoslavia will deviate from its own course in the international field or become passive are hoping in vain. Nonalignment is necessary to insure independence.

Let us speak about Yugoslav-Albanian relations. It has always been our sincere desire to develop good relations with Albania in the interests of the two countries. We have made important efforts in this direction. It is true that there have been no unfavorable incidents. We have achieved obvious progress especially in the last 10 years; we have emphasized those elements that bring us closer to each other, that unite us. Kosovo has truly desired and still desires to be a factor for friendship and a bridge for closeness between Yugoslavia and Albania. However, it is still a fact that Albania has not acted as it should to develop cooperation with Yugoslavia. On the contrary, it can be said that in its official declarations about good neighborliness, it has constantly and openly incited concepts such as nationalism, great-Albanian chauvinism and anti-Yugoslavism, along with denying all our results and instigating everything that could hinder and obscure our achievements and in every possible way raising and developing its own positions. To see how true this is, it is enough to look at the official declarations and memoirs of the highest Albanian leaders. However, Socialist Yugoslavia has ignored all this. This was shown by the warm words that Comrade Tito used here in Pristina [words indistinct] about relations with Albania and also by what his associates said in this matter, that they would always move toward rapprochement between the two states.

However, in the interests of good friendship and cooperation Yugoslavia has not attached importance to the attacks. As it has been seen in the latest events, the Albanian leaders have not rested content. If ZERI I POPULLIT writings express the positions of leaders, which we do not doubt, then they are entering dangerous ground, which offers a chance to international reaction, cold war circles and espionage centers to interfere in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. It seems that the responsible people there do not see the danger to everything that has been achieved in Yugoslav-Albanian relations and to the security of both countries. In all this they have also attacked our beloved Comrade Tito, leader of our people. And now after his death they attack him, precisely at a time when all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia are expressing their great love for Tito and his contribution to the progress and prosperity of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, to the friendship among peoples and states and his great contribution to peace in the world.

I will remind you of another thesis that some people like very much and call historical. This pertains to well-known circumstances in this part of the Balkans at the beginning of this century, at the time of the disintegration of the Ottoman empire, when every Balkan bourgeoisie was trying to grab as much land as possible from the sick man on the Bosphorus. To achieve this aim they subordinated themselves to the various interests of the dominant powers of the capitalist world, which was at the height of its power. The big powers drafted the political map of mankind and the maps of various countries in accordance with their own interests. The London Treaty of 1913 was framed in this context, defining the borders of Albania; the Versailles Treaty defined the borders of most European countries. Some nations were recognized no rights whatsoever at the time.

On Yugoslavia our beliefs, as well as those of all progressive people, are well known. Tito's new Yugoslavia has nothing in common with a situation and a time that have long since passed. This is Yugoslavia of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation, a socialist community of equal peoples and nationalities, born in the 4 years of the national liberation struggle and in the revolution. What does the current questioning of the London and Versailles Treaties mean? Is it perhaps raising the issue of a treaty of San Stefano? Is it perhaps, under tested slogans, a call to remedy historical injustices or for a change of borders in this part of Europe and beyond? If so, then it is a really maniacal idea on the part of those who see no farther than their noses and who are consciously or unconsciously inciting new war adventures, new misfortunes for mankind.

This is contrary to the UN Charter and the Helsinki documents, as well as to everyone's interests. No one can endanger the achievements of the SFRY, which have been created with the blood shed by all the peoples and nationalities in the national liberation struggle and in the revolution. Some 22 million Yugoslavs stand up for their defense like a granite rock. Are we not fed up with wars? Have not enough victims fallen on this soil? Who wants it? And why? Does it reflect the revolutionary spirit which the propagators of such ideas invoke?

Yugoslavia will never permit it because we have truly aspired to freedom, to real progress, which is impossible without peace; and there can be no progress or happiness for other peoples either without peace. It is nothing strange that the servants of dark forces openly insist on such foolish ideas, but it must be something strange that the writers of the ZERI I POPULLIT articles, who so strongly invoke Marxism and Leninism, fail to see what dangers such a policy would bring to all the Balkan peoples.

We believed and still want to believe that the statements of the leaders of Albania, that they are interested in the security of Yugoslavia, are still valid and that, I am quoting from Mehmet Shehu's speech, "Every attack against Yugoslavia, from whatever quarter it may come, will be considered as an attack against our own security, peace and our own freedom." We are convinced that the security and integrity of Yugoslavia are in the interest of the security and peace of Albania itself, and vice versa. In pointing out all this I hope that the positive trend in the development of relations between Yugoslavia and Albania will be preserved. We will spare no efforts to preserve what has been achieved and to continue this positive trend, although Tirana's recent immoderate actions cast a big shadow of insecurity and suspicion on our relations.

As far as Yugoslavia is concerned, it will draw lessons from Tirana's conduct, but will not change its policy of good neighborliness. We are waiting to see whether Albania's leadership, too, will draw lessons for itself from this. However, the statements about desires for good relations with Yugoslavia sound Pharisaical now, following a string of slanders and following the defense and encouragement of the enemies who provoked disorders in Kosovo.

Comrades, as we know, the disorders did not happen spontaneously. They are the work of our open and well-organized internal and external enemies. The demonstrations were merely an escalation of their crude attack on our self-managing socialist society and on all our values. However, rejecting those demagogic slogans they used in the first days as a facade for other goals, it was in the demonstrations that the counterrevolutionary plans were made completely obvious, the plans that are very pernicious for the peaceful life of the people of Kosovo and of Yugoslavia, pernicious for the fate of the Albanians in Yugoslavia and pernicious for the Yugoslav-Albanian relations and for peace in all the Balkans.

The starting points of the enemies are different but the results and the goals are the same and they are ruinously counterrevolutionary.

It is under the demagogic slogans of creating the seventh republic, of protecting the Albanians in Kosovo and their national rights and other peoples that we are offered misfortune, that everything that we have achieved is jeopardized, that our further development is threatened and that conditions are being created for the involvement of all overt and covert enemies, not only in Kosovo and Yugoslavia, but also in all the Balkans.

No matter to what extent these events came as a surprise to us because we obviously underestimated the enemy, they are nevertheless a lesson and a warning to us to be more vigilant, more efficient and more energetic in the future against all enemies. We will allow no one to play with our destiny. At the same time, we must soon change many things in our work. In addition to the energetic elimination of all weaknesses observed in order to achieve much more in implementing the practice our original policy and our firm orientations toward our further progress, toward the achievement of a better and more beautiful future for all, we are encouraged by the extraordinarily positive stand of our heroic working class, which is making up the production lost during the days that the demonstrations were in progress. I am fully convinced that the working class will continue with even greater fervor to consciously and responsibly carry out the tasks to fulfill the stipulated plans and that it will thus verify its lofty political class consciousness. We must ensure that without fail in all enterprises and places of work, not in a sporadic manner, but in a continuous, systematic, comprehensive and intensive political work.

Unmasking the profoundly counterrevolutionary essence of the slogans of the disturbance ringleaders and of the enemies of socialist, self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia abroad, we must engage ourselves even more in carrying out our current tasks in conformity with our clear ideological and political orientations. We must first analyze all our weaknesses in order to more quickly implement in practice the orientations approved by all our working people and citizens for the good of everyone. There is no doubt that more will be said about this at such gatherings, as well as all other gatherings and at all levels.

I would like to point out here only one more issue. It is the issue of the stand of the Albanians toward the Serbs, Montenegrins, Muslims, Turks, Croats, Romanians and toward the members of other peoples and nationalities living in Kosovo as minorities. I must say clearly that the enemy has been able, up to a point, to sow distrust among a number of people and to cast a shadow on the unity and brotherhood, which we have so far fostered with extraordinarily energetic efforts. For this reason, all Albanians, and particularly the communists, must now struggle more than ever before for the consistent stands of the LCY; they must be genuine internationalists, selfless and consistent fighters for unity and brotherhood, for equality, for the participation of all citizens in carrying out social tasks regardless of their nationality. We must engage ourselves fully in strengthening confidence, the sense of security and future prospects of all nationalities in Kosovo. We must under no circumstances allow any pressure, manifestation of distrust or suspicion toward Serbs, Muslims, Montenegrins, Romanians and others. In the same way, the Kosovo communists of all other nationalities must engage all their forces and authority to preserve and further develop brotherhood and unity. It is obvious that such efforts must also be made by all other communists and Albanians among the working people of all the other peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Only thus will the trust of other peoples and nationalities toward us be further developed and thus the biggest contribution will be made to further strengthening the unity and brotherhood in Kosovo, in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and throughout Yugoslavia. The incitement of national hatred is inhuman, reactionary and, for this reason, is punishable on the basis of the Constitution and the laws of our socialist country. We must in no way allow things to be done to others that we would not want to be done to us. Let us respect and love each other; let us preserve unity and brotherhood like the apple of our eye. Our dear Comrade Tito always pointed that out to us. Let us preserve and consistently cultivate this great legacy of his.

And now I would like to stress that Yugoslavia is determined in its orientation.

No one can divert us from our road, because that road is self-managing socialism, the federal nature of our community, brotherhood and unity, the full equality of our peoples and nationalities and our policy of nonalignment in international relations. As hitherto, Yugoslavia will cultivate good relations in the future with all those neighbors who are prepared to have relations on the basis of the well-known principles of mutual respect among states, equality, respect for integrity, sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and cooperation in the interest of both sides.

Long live our socialist community! [applause]

KOSOVO SAWP COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ALBANIAN TIES

AU301622 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] The Foreign Relations Committee of the SAWP Provincial Conference met under the chairmanship of Saban Hyseni. The committee examined some aspects of foreign relations and, particularly, the province's role regarding further developing cooperation with neighboring countries. Relations with neighboring countries, as was stated in the committee, are considered in the province as a component part of the policy of nonalignment and strictly respecting the principles of nonalignment, territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual respect and equal cooperation. As with other countries, in the case of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania--with which our province has developed contacts in the framework of implementing the SFRY's single policy--we are proceeding from the inalienable right of every people to have its own independent domestic development and life in general. This principle of our country has been frequently stressed and President Tito also stressed it in Pristina on the occasion of his last visit to Kosovo in October 1979.

However, the escalation of attacks from Albania through the writings of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT, which takes the ringleaders of the hostile and counterrevolutionary demonstrations in Pristina under its wing, cannot be considered as other than flagrant interference in our domestic affairs.

Expressing readiness for further cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania within the context of the well-known principles of our foreign policy, the Foreign Relations Committee of the SAWP Provincial Conference of Kosovo noted that in our country there is a growing awareness that fulfilling the nation's genuine needs for communications in the cultural, linguistic and other fields cannot be achieved in the context of territorial claims, nor is it in the interest of the Albanian people.

In the same way, Yugoslav-Albanian relations cannot be confined merely to cooperation between Kosovo and Albania. In the final instance, that would not be in the interest of Yugoslavia, Albania or the Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets With Djuranovic

LD301239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1106 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Apr (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, had a meeting today with Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah. During their long, cordial and friendly conversation they stressed with pleasure that comprehensive relations and cooperation between the two friendly nonaligned countries are developing favorably and successfully.

Apart from the positive development of political relations and cooperation, significant results have also been achieved in the field of economic relations.

During the conversation it was stressed that unexploited possibilities still exist for the further development of economic cooperation, especially in the field of industrial cooperation, joint investments and cooperation in the markets of third countries. Readiness was expressed on both sides to step up efforts to reach concrete accords in these fields. The need for and interest in the intensified and dynamic development of economic and other forms of mutual cooperation also stems from the fact that both countries are nonaligned and at the same time developing countries and are active in conditions created by the exacerbated and very unfavorable economic situation in the world, whose consequences were being felt by all the countries and especially the developing ones.

Visits Vojvodina

LD301302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1219 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Novi Sad, 30 Apr (TANJUG)--Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan people's revolution, who is paying an official and friendly visit to the SFRY, is spending today in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. The high-ranking visitor and his associates were welcomed on their arrival in Novi Sad by Radovan Vlackovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina; Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina; and a group of provincial officials. During a short conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, President Vlackovic told Al-Qadhafi about the social and economic development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, its multinational characteristics and the state of equality of all the nations and nationalities. Note was taken on both sides of the possibilities for and the need to continue to broaden cooperation, especially in the field of food production, the building of irrigation systems and oil and gas.

More on Vojvodina Visit

LD302320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Novi Sad, 30 Apr (TANJUG)--Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan people's revolution, who is on an official and friendly visit to the SFRY, visited the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina today. He was accompanied by Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and by Safet Serifovic, SFRY ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The distinguished guest was welcomed by Radovan Vlackovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, together with a group of provincial officials. The talks held subsequently, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were also attended by Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina; Zarko Zupunski, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina; Dr Branka Lasic, vice president of the Assembly of Vojvodina; Svetozar Rakic, Petar Ilic and Sandor Horvat, members of the Executive Council of Vojvodina; and by Samuilo Protic, vice chairman of the Committee for Relations With Other Countries.

President Vlackovic acquainted the Libyan leader with the social and economic development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina which has reached a national income of \$2,900 per capita, and he stressed in particular the successes in the production of food, especially wheat, corn, sugar beet and other industrial crops in which Vojvodina leads the world.

The main canal of Danube-Tisa-Danube, nearly (?!1,000) km long, more than half of which is navigable, was built in the Vojvodina plains. Vojvodina produces 1.2 tons of oil a year.

Vlajkovic told his distinguished guest of the multinational nature of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, which has a population of 2 million and in which the equality of all nations and nationalities is implemented, regardless of the size and number of individual nations and nationalities. Education and upbringing, publishing activity, information, judiciary and other institutions are carried out in this multinational community in five languages of equal status, as established by the Constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

Vojvodina is ready to cooperate in the production of food, oil and gas, in the construction of irrigation systems and in other kinds of industry as well as in enrolling students at Novi Sad University.

Having thanked President Vlajkovic for his briefing, Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi said that Vojvodina, although small in population and area, is at the same time great, particularly in the cohesion of members of various nations and nationalities and when bearing in mind its agricultural production. He also expressed readiness for the further expansion of cooperation between the two friendly countries, a cooperation in which Vojvodina also has a place.

The Libyan leader then visited the Planta agricultural estate in Futog, which is part of the Danube-Tisa-Danube project.

There he was welcomed by Sava Vojkov, chairman of the business committee of this large work organization, who briefed him on agricultural production under irrigation conditions. The guests expressed the wish that exports from the Danube-Tisa-Danube should be included in the implementation of Libya's Al-Kufrah project, and they asked that a complete blueprint for agricultural production on 10,000 hectares should be prepared as soon as possible.

On behalf of 10,000 workers of this collective, the Danube-Tisa-Danube representatives presented the Libyan leader with a golden badge and plaque as a souvenir of this visit.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, gave a luncheon for the distinguished guest from the friendly Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at the Petrovaradin fortress.

Talks With Mijatovic

LD302026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1815 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade 30 Apr (TANJUG)--The talks between Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and the Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, were resumed this afternoon. The following took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Nikola Ljubcic, federal secretary for national defense. On the Libyan side were the relevant officials.

It was noted with satisfaction that during the separate talks between officials of the two sides this morning, considerable possibilities for the further development of economic cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries were determined. In this connection, Libya's desire to make maximum use of the possibilities of the Yugoslav economy in implementing of its investment construction and development was stressed.

The talks also dealt with new business in the aluminum, light and food industries and the petrochemical industry, and in the sphere of energy and artificial fertilizers, man-made fibers and in housing construction, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi amplified the statements by ministers by saying that he had just established at the Danube-Tisa-Danube composite organization of associated labor the possibilities for the involvement of contractors in similar work in Libya.

The Yugoslav side stressed that the considerable number of our citizens working in Libya caused certain problems; and noted the need to resolve these problems by contracts and agreements on conventions on social insurance, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi took note of this with understanding and hoped for their speedy solution in line with the Yugoslav attitudes and proposals.

Particular reference was also made to the successful military-economic cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries. After this, the talks dealt with individual issues of international relations, primarily the topical and extremely alarming situation in connection with Israel's aggressive actions toward Lebanon and Palestine, which met with general condemnation.

At the end of the comprehensive, fruitful and very friendly talks, on which a joint communique will be issued Colonel al-Qadhdhafi invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit Libya. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

This evening Cvijetin Mijatovic is giving an informal dinner for Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his associates. The 3-day official and friendly visit by the Libyan leader to our country ends tomorrow.

Ends Visit Departs

LD011036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0938 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 1 May (TANJUG)--Col Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan people's revolution, left our country this morning. He was seen off with the highest military honors at Belgrade airport by Cvijetin Mijatovic president of the SFRY Presidency. Also present at his departure were Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and other Yugoslav personalities.

Also present at the ceremony were officials of the Libyan People's Bureau in Belgrade.

The very fruitful Yugoslav-Libyan exchange of views is reported to have continued even after the official part of the talks, during the private dinner given by Cvijetin Mijatovic last night, which was also attended, in addition to those who took part in the talks, by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Peter Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

LOUBICIC RECEIVES LIBYAN ARMED FORCES COMMANDER

LD301421 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Apr (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense today received Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Jabir is accompanying Col Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan people's revolution and Libyan head of state, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country.

During the meeting, which took place in the atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, they held talks of significance for the further strengthening and promotion of cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly nonaligned countries.

FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY'S U.S. VISIT REPORTED

AU301813 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Report by TANJUG correspondent Slobodan Obradovic]

[Text] This morning the official visit of Metod Rotar to Washington began in an atmosphere of pronounced interest by his hosts in developing and expanding relations with Yugoslavia, especially in the economic field. Our federal secretary for foreign trade is discussing with Baldrige, U.S. secretary of commerce, the possibilities for a greater engagement of American companies in joint ventures with our organizations of associated labor, and the talks are proceeding. The hosts are also interested in joint actions in third markets. The United States ranks as our third biggest foreign trade partner and occupies first place in its share in our joint ventures.

The visit's wider significance is (?marked) not only by its protocol, which included a social dinner at the historic Blair House, in principle reserved only for the heads of states and governments, but also by the selection of personalities with whom Metod Rotar will have talks. Among those personalities are Murray Weidenbaum, chief of the White House economic staff and President Reagan's personal adviser; Eagleburger, assistant secretary of state, who is giving a formal dinner at the State Department; Congressman Sam Gibbons, together with a group of members of the House of Representatives; the general director of the Export-Import Bank; the deputy secretary of commerce; and others.

Judging by all available evidence, the first official contact between Washington and Belgrade at the government level following the change in the White House heralds the continuation of a positive development of their relations.

SERBIAN COUNCIL DISCUSSES TERRITORIAL DEFENSE

LD301332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG)--The National Defense Council of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia held a session today chaired by Vice President Branko Pesic and discussed the guidelines for the further development of territorial defense. It was noted that the guidelines embraced all the issues essential for the further development and strengthening of territorial defense. The council also made relevant suggestions and proposals for the final version of the guidelines.

The council discussed the report on the drafting of student recruits into military service in the October 1980 induction period according to the new law on military service and noted that this had been carried out successfully. It was pointed out that there had also been difficulties during this induction period due particularly to the republican law on higher education not being coordinated with the federal law on military service and to the short span of time between the recruits enrolling at faculties, colleges and higher education establishments and their induction into military service. The council established measures to eliminate these difficulties.

The council also discussed and determined [words indistinct] for other topical issues in the sphere of all-people's defense in the republic.